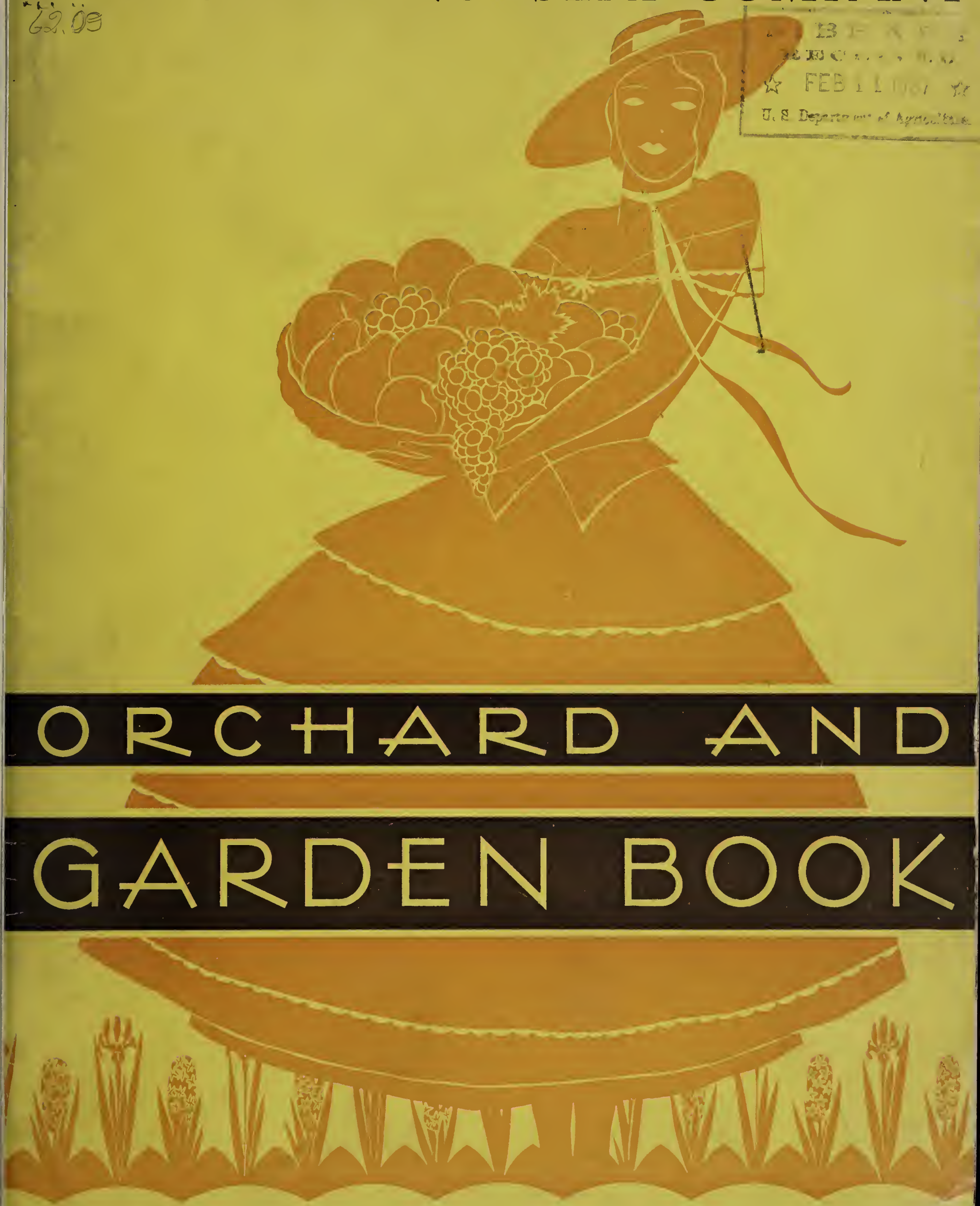
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY

62.09

FEB 1 1 1937
U. S. Department of Agriculture



ORCHARD AND GARDEN BOOK

1937

A LESSON FROM PLANT LIFE

The Home is the foundation of our civilization. The behavior of the father and the mother, observed by the children, is the influencing factor which molds the future of the family.

Here in the West our grandparents opened a new national frontier. The territory was not easily won. The struggle to establish a foothold was a hard one requiring sacrifices almost beyond our modern comprehension. Yet through these struggles and because of them, that generation learned to take pleasure in its work, and to properly enjoy the fruits of its labor. Hard work, and "keeping constantly at it" produced satisfying results.

You may well ask: "What has this to do with plant life?" It is our conviction that this lesson finds its counterpart today in the life cycle of growing plants and trees, and that regular contact with it is a strengthening influence for the entire family.

If it were possible for plants to talk, you would be surprised to find that in many ways they are strikingly like ourselves. As an example consider the oldest livings things on earth, our great California Redwoods. They have survived not only because the parent trees have developed a remarkable ability to protect their offspring, but equally important, they have allowed the young trees to "fight their own battles" in the struggle for existence.

Parents frequently say that they do not want their childrer to experience the hardships which they themselves endured to create a comfortable home. Yet without these hardships, even with all the enlightened guidance now available, it is difficult to teach life's lessons. We often see gardens surrounded by fences, so "the children will not ruin the flowers." I suppose it happens in almost every family that youngsters reach the stage where they feel that flowers were created for their own special benefit, to pick or trample as they see fit. A reasonable amount of patience on the parents' part will correct these destructive tendencies. If properly encouraged, children soon learn to love working in the garden with father and mother. When intelligently explained, the changes that come with the seasons and years become exciting adventures, constantly something new to see and learn. Children acquire an appreciation of beauty, too, and discover that rich rewards follow when proper care and attention have been given.

Trees and plants react to care very much in the way that humans do. If "coddled" and given too much attention, they become weak and an easy prey to the elements. We have all seen a plant that has been over-fertilized appear to flourish, only to suffer and perhaps die the first night a sharp frost occurs; whereas other plants that have received only a normal amount of watering, fertilizing and cultivation are better able to resist adverse weather conditions. Here truly, one of life's most important lessons is graphically portrayed—and another lesson which children are quick to understand when they observe nature's laws at work in the garden is that there is no such thing as "something for nothing."

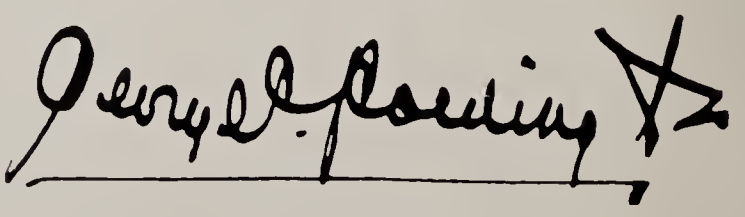
We have been talking about lessons to be learned in the garden. Now let us go a little farther afield, and get out on the farm. The same lessons are to be learned in the orchard. For the first two or three years the young orchard must be adequately protected, while trees establish themselves in their new surroundings. After that they require only a normal amount of attention: pruning, spraying, fertilizing, cultivating, and irrigation. Just as disaster follows neglect, so too if any of these things are overdone, the trees (like people) begin to seek "something for nothing." They lose their native hardiness, they cease to struggle, the roots do not develop and reach out for nourishment. One morning the orchardist is likely to wake up and find out that his over-nurtured trees have suffered damage from the elements while his neighbor's trees, with normal care, have been able to resist this adverse condition.

Take your children into the garden with you. If you are a fruit grower, let them see at first hand the working of nature's laws. Let them learn through the care of trees and plants that results in life come in proportion to the effort expended. Give them some responsibility of their own. Interested children are good children. More important, children with an appreciation for beauty and a respect for work are best qualified to live a full, well rounded life later.

Gardening is not alone of value as a source of guidance for the youngsters. The true companionship of a happy man and wife finds expression in gardening —meet them when they are working in their garden. Many a single man and woman has acquired a new outlook on life in the garden. Few hobbies offer as much in healthful outdoor exercise, the mental stimulus of planning, and the rich returns of beauty.

We welcome every opportunity to help you make your garden more beautiful and more liveable. If you are a commercial fruit grower, it is our desire to furnish you with the best trees obtainable, so that your orchard will be more profitable and a source of lasting satisfaction. The company is here to serve you to the best of its ability—to give you full value always. We are deeply grateful for the increasing business which we are receiving each year with your help. But whether you are ready at the moment to buy or not—we want you to visit us as often as you can.

You are **always** welcome.



"GROWING WITH CALIFORNIA"

1936—A year of achievement. Marked by the completion of the great San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge and the commencement of the Golden Gate International Exposition, the year has seen stabilization of California's agriculture.

1937—A year rich with promise! On every side are evidences of basically sound conditions . . . new homes, civic improvements, busy stores, transportation facilities again operating near capacity, and the rich back country dotted with well-kept farms that are a credit to the state.

This is the 72nd year of our service to California fruit growers and to home owners. The California Nursery Company has literally "grown up" with Our State. Many of the leading commercial fruits of today were first introduced to growers from our test orchards, a fact which is a source of pride to us, as well as a continuing responsibility. We have also had a large share in the beautification of home gardens and parks during our many years of service to our neighbors in the several metropolitan centers clustered about San Francisco Bay. As nurserymen, we are extremely proud of our district's world-wide reputation as "garden headquarters of the nation."

Visit Us At Niles

See our "300 Living Acres" and enjoy the quiet restfulness of historic "Old Adobe," century-old guest lodge awaiting you in our grounds. The well-known Show Gardens are more beautiful than ever, with their backgrounds of tall specimen trees. Wander as you will over our grounds, where acre upon acre of trees, plants and flowers—many of them rare and unusual varieties—are yours to enjoy. Plan to visit us as often as you can, and bring your family and friends. The latch-string is always out to you.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY

George C. Roeding, Jr., President

Main Highway, just north of
NILES, CALIFORNIA
Telephone Niles 134

Copyright, 1936, by George C. Roeding, Jr.

Niles Salesyard

Sacramento Salesyard

Modesto Office and Salesyard

Fresno Office and Salesyard on State Highway

Fresno Garden Store at Belmont and Thorne

"ROEDING'S QUALITY" TREES IN OUR NURSERIES
Airplane View of our Madera County Growing Grounds Along the San Joaquin River.

PRICE vs. QUALITY

When buying fruit or nut trees for a commercial planting, the price paid for them represents less than 10% of the total outlay to bring the orchard into bearing.

TEN CENTS OF THE DOLLAR IS THE PRICE OF THE TREES. NINETY CENTS OF THE DOLLAR IS THE HOPE OF THINGS TO COME.

Protect that ninety-cent investment by buying from a nursery which, through many years of experience, has demonstrated its ability to furnish trees or vines which are not only true to type, but safeguard this trueness through the controlling factors.

The foundation of the tree is the root-stock. These stocks are mainly peach, plum (myrobalan), apricot and almond, which we grow from the seed. Where we purchase seed, we investigate the vigor of the orchard, to assure vigorous seedlings. On our property at Niles, we have one of the few myrobalan orchards in production, in America. A large part of the myrobalan seed used by nurserymen throughout the United States is produced by us.

After the seedling, in our estimation, the matter of utmost importance is bud selection. We believe that this is the controlling factor in the production of commercial fruits.

It is a well known fact that there are variations within practically every species of fruit. This variation may be only minor, such as a difference of a few days in ripening, or it may be a variation which will make the difference between profit or loss to the planter.

It is pretty well agreed that the heaviest producing trees will transmit this production tendency to trees budded therefrom. It is probable that trueness to type is also transmitted through the buds, as are other desirable features.

Our many years of experience lead us to believe that deviations occur in practically every variety of fruit. Briefly, they are due to changes within the cellular structure of the bud or the tree. The point which is of concern to the purchaser is that the nursery from which he buys chooses its bud-wood from trees which are not only true to type, but which show consistent, heavy production.

We spend thousands of dollars every year to make sure that buyers of "ROEDING'S QUALITY" TREES receive trees and vines, the sources of which are among the best of our propagated varieties. Our bud-wood sources are as far apart as Bakersfield and Marysville, Niles and Loomis. We could reduce our costs more than half, by getting each variety from the orchards nearest to our propagating grounds. This seeming saving, however, would be at the expense of the purchaser. There are Royal apricot orchards within three or four miles of our propagating grounds at Loomis and Madera, but our Royal buds come from the Winters area. Many of our cling peach buds come from the Modesto and Peach Bowl sections, not because we cannot get the same varieties nearer our propagating grounds, but because the orchards are outstanding from the quality and quantity standpoint.

The two factors, quality (or trueness to type) and quantity, other things being equal, make for the financial success of the grower. High quality fruit and a large tonnage of merchantable fruit, per acre, cost little more to produce than a small tonnage of inferior fruit. It is for these reasons that we go to extra expense in locating and using outstanding orchards for our bud-wood sources.

Other nursery factors which have a bearing on the success of the fruit grower are: extreme care in digging, labelling, grading and handling. The first factor mentioned covers two elements. The first of these is that the stock must be properly ripened. If dug too early in the fall before the sap flow stops, the tree will be of inferior quality. *Our digging waits on the dormancy of the stock.* The other element is that of care in digging. Careless work at this time means loss of salable stock, or the sale of stock which is injured, either of which means loss to us.

Extensive plantings of orchards throughout the United States as well as many foreign countries demonstrate the quality of "ROEDING GROWN TREES."

THE BEST TREE INSURANCE TO BE HAD is to buy "ROEDING'S QUALITY" TREES WITH "THREE GENERATIONS OF SUCCESSFUL SERVICE TO THE GROWER" back of them.

Our budding crew in block of peach seedlings

THE HOME ORCHARD

Beauty and utility combined, for the small home owner.

The Home Orchard offers an opportunity for the owner of a home in suburban areas to beautify the back yard, while putting it to use. By the planting of a variety of fruit trees, the Home owner can enjoy the beauty of the flowering period of such fruits as appeal to his tastes. Most of the varieties which are suited to Home planting are beautiful in the Spring, when laden with their colorful blooms.

Following the blooming period is the satisfaction of shady spots provided in the back yard, either for the housewife to enjoy leisure moments during the day; for sewing or reading; or for the enjoyment or pleasure of the children. Thousands of home-owners all over the land enjoy their evening meal in the shade of fruit tree dotted back yards, during the heat of Summer. A back yard with a well kept lawn and utilizing fruit trees for shade, is an ideal spot for the family from June until the ending of Summer.

A yard so planted is also a thing of satisfaction when the trees fruit from early Summer until late Fall. Home grown, fully ripened fruit is much better tasting, in the opinion of the owner, than any which can be bought on the market. Home canned fruits, or jelly and preserves made from your own fruit give a sense of pride and a satisfaction to the possessor, far beyond the labor involved.

For the male of the family, satisfy that urge which attacks every human in the Spring, to delve in the ground, by having an assortment of fruit trees to fuss with. Pruning, digging and watching the maturing of your own fruit give an outlet for that desire for contact with "Mother Earth."

***Starred Varieties Are Suitable for Home Orchard Planting**

In the following pages of this catalog you will find certain varieties which are starred. These are suitable for home orchard planting. Home orchard grown fruit has an added attraction for the children of the family. Not only does the orchard tend to keep them at home, but in after years many pleasant memories remain of the happy hours spent under the trees in the back yard. The family orchard teaches children to take an interest in the things within their home. By making part or all of the care of the trees and berries part of their home duties, they will be taught that the best things of life come through their own efforts. We use as painstaking care in the propagation of home orchard trees as we do in the commercial varieties. The purchaser of a home orchard planting assortment receives the same grade of stock as the buyer of ten thousand trees.

To The Commercial Grower

Until about twenty years ago, every fruit grower had his own home orchard. He might and often did specialize, but practically every ranch had its own home orchard, which contained every variety which experience showed did well in that vicinity.

As a consequence of this, there was little cash outlay for fresh fruits, or for canning and preserving fruits. The average fruit grower at present pays out many dollars for fruit which he could raise on his own property. Utilize your ditch banks and odd corners and have better fruits for home consumption.

Bud Selection and Its Meaning in Dollars and Sense

Varieties cannot be improved through bud selection but by bud selection the inherent good qualities of a variety can be maintained. Through bud selection the nurseryman can leave a lasting impression on the fruit grower's bank balance. Other factors being the same, trees propagated from heavy bearing, true-to-type trees will maintain those characteristics. Naturally, then, bud selection as practiced by us will have a lasting effect on the returns which you, as a grower, will receive over the life of your orchard. We can cite you to orchards which are adjacent, the one planted with "ROEDING'S QUALITY" TREES showing as high as 25% greater returns than the one planted with "just trees." THE REASON? Our buds were and are selected from the best orchards which we can locate. Best, not only from a production standpoint, but trueness-to-type and size and quality of fruit. If there are outstanding trees in such an orchard, these are used in preference to the other trees.

Our men travel the State, always on the outlook for the best sources of bud-wood. Distance from our propagating grounds is no factor, when we succeed in locating a superior source of bud-wood. For we know that you, as a grower, are making an investment from which you expect to receive returns for an extended period of time. The extra labor to which we go in this work may, and oftentimes does, make the difference between a profitable and an unprofitable investment for you.

"ROEDING'S QUALITY"

APPLE TREES

GRAVENSTEIN—This delicious summer apple is one of the best for the family orchard.

While California ranks only fifth among the states in apple production, some of the mountain and costal areas produce fruit which has no superior.

Apples should have a place in every home orchard planting. They will well repay the care given them.

APPLES—On Apple Root

Caliper	Approx.	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
$\frac{11}{16}$ and up	(6 to 8′)	$.60	$.50	$.45	$.40
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{11}{16}$	(4 to 6′)	.55	.45	.40	.35
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	(3 to 4′)	.50	.40	.35	.30
$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$	(2 to 3′)	.45	.35	.30	.25

Blacktwig. Late Fall. Fine as understock for Newtowns and other varieties. Exceptionally vigorous and spreading. Produces good quality fruit, red in color and good size.

Delicious. Oct.-Nov. Extremely popular for commercial planting. Fine for home orchard. Tree vigorous, uniform and spreading. Flesh all that the name implies. Fruit long and tapering, ribbed; skin yellow overspread with dark red and crimson. Fine for mountain and foothill areas.

****RED DELICIOUS**

**A deep red colored Delicious, which outranks its parent in every respect. Colors early.

***Early Harvest.** July-Aug. Erect grower, good bearer. One of the best early apples for home eating and cooking. Fruit medium in size, pale yellow; flesh white, tender, crisp.

***Esopus Spitzenberg.** September. One of the older varieties which is still popular for shipping and the home orchard. Tree of spreading habit. Fruit large, yellow overlaid with red; very attractive. Fine for eating or cooking.

***Gravenstein.** July-Aug. Most popular summer apple in California. Fruit medium to large; yellow, overlaid with red striping. Excellent for eating. We recommend planting RED DELICIOUS as a pollinizer.

***Jonathan.** Sept.-Oct. A popular commercial and home orchard tree. Stands a wide range of climate. Fruit medium size, bright red, sometimes reddish black. Creamy flesh of excellent flavor.

***Red Astrachan.** July. Early home and market variety. Red fruit of fair size. Good eating or cooking apples. Trees bear early and are good croppers, especially adapted to the warm interior valleys.

***Red June.** July. One of the earliest apples for home and local market use. Fine dessert apple. Fruit medium size, red, suffused with yellow; flesh white, tender, slightly subacid. Does well in the interior.

Rome Beauty. Oct.-Nov. High quality shipping. Wonderful baking qualities. Tree medium in size, early bearer, late bloomer. Fruit medium size, rather oblong. Rather tough skin, overlaid with yellow. Flesh greenish white, fine grained, juicy and slightly subacid.

***Skinner's Seedling.** July-Aug. Fine for both eating and cooking. Especially recommended for the home orchard. Fruit is large and light green in color. Flesh very white, tender, crisp, sweet and very delicious.

***Stayman Winesap.** Nov.-Dec. Tree vigorous and spreading. Fruit large and round; dark carmine. Flesh greenish-yellow, firm and quite tart. Should be planted with some other variety for pollination.

White Astrachan. July. For local markets. Tree hardy, compact and of vigorous growth. Fruit large, greenish white. Flesh highly acid, thus making it one of the best of the cooking apples.

***White Winter Pearmain.** Oct.-Nov. Splendid shipping and home variety. Vigorous, abundant cropping. Fruit oblong, rather large, with pale yellow skin, overlaid with pink blush on sunny side. Russet dots over all. Flesh yellow, fine grained, tender and juicy.

***Winter Banana.** Oct.-Nov. Extremely attractive fruit, making it valuable for market growing. Especially adapted to the coast. Fruit large and beautiful as to shape and coloring; pale yellow with decided red blush. Flesh crisp, tender. Tree bears when quite young. Should be cross-pollinized.

Yellow Bellflower. Sept.-Oct. One of the best known fall apples. Fruit large, oblong and ribbed. Skin yellow, touched with green, has a pink blush. Flesh white, firm, tender and juicy. Very aromatic. Needs cross-pollination.

***Yellow Newtown.** December. The winter apple supreme. Fine keeper. Has wide range in planting. Fruit large, golden yellow, with some russeting. Flesh cream white, firm, tender and slightly acid. Excellent either cooked or fresh. When stored at home, will give enjoyment to the family for several months.

CRABAPPLES

Prized for Jelly Making and Preserving Uses

Red Siberian. August. Fruit rather small. Skin overspread with bright red. Flesh subacid; fine for cider, jellies and preserves.

Transcendent. September. The best crabapple for general use. Fruit quite large, skin golden yellow with red cheek; flesh crisp, tender and subacid.

Yellow Siberian. September. Fruit large, golden yellow, borne in large clusters. Flesh juicy, subacid, and of very good quality.

"ROEDING'S QUALITY"
APRICOT TREES

The apricot is distinctly a California fruit. The range of its planting covers all of the stone fruit areas of the State. Because of its diversity of uses, it is one of the best fruits for the commercial planter. About 70% of the crop is dried, 20% canned, and 10% shipped fresh.

The apricot has proven profitable from San Diego to Ukiah where planted on soils to which it is adapted. The Santa Clara Valley and the San Joaquin Valley both prove to be excellent for the growing of this fruit. Thus the range for its planting is climatically quite diversified.

Owing to the fact that it can be grown on apricot, peach or myrobalan root, the soil and moisture conditions exhibit as wide a range as do the climatic conditions. The apricot root is used where peach root borer infestation is present. Peach root is preferred by the majority of planters, as many claim that peach root makes for a thriftier growing tree. Myrobalan root should be used on heavy, wet soils.

Apricots, on good land should be planted from 22 to 26 feet apart.

Admixture of varieties is not required as apricots are self-fertile.

EVERY HOME ORCHARD TO HAVE AN APRICOT TREE.

APRICOTS—On apricot, myrobalan and peach root

Caliper		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
½ to 11/16	(Approx. 4 to 6')	$.50	$.40	$.35	$.30
3/8 to ½	(Approx. 3 to 4')	.45	.35	.30	.25
¼ to 3/8	(Approx. 2 to 3')	.40	.30	.25	.20

* Apricot on peach root, $ .05 per tree less than above on orders for 50 trees or more.

LOSSE BLENHEIM APRICOTS
Quality Fruit from Quality Trees

***Blenheim.** California's leading apricot and its popularity is well deserved. The fruit is large, of good form, attractive in appearance and excellent in quality. It is used for canning, drying and fresh shipment. Besides the merits of the fruit itself, the Blenheim is one of the heaviest and most consistent producers of all apricots. The flesh is fine grained, melting, and it makes an excellent home orchard variety for either eating fresh or canning. **"We guarantee our customers the genuine Losse strain of Blenheim. This is recognized as the outstanding Blenheim strain."**

Derby Royal. Early June. The best early shipping apricot, well thought of in the Winters and other early districts. **Our bud-wood comes from a true Derby Royal orchard in the Winters district.** The fruit is of good size, very sweet, and firm enough to ship well. The flesh is somewhat lighter in color than the Royal, and it clings slightly to the pit. Ripens a week earlier than Royal. (On apricot and peach roots only.)

***Hemskirke.** July. A fine, large apricot of attractive appearance and excellent flavor. Not recommended for interior valleys but it is a fine home orchard varietv in coastal districts and also valuable for drying. It approaches the famous Moorpark in quality and flavor and excels that variety in production. (On apricot and peach roots only.)

***Moorpark.** July. Considered by most people to be the most highly flavored and delicious of all apricots. The fruit is extra large, roundish, and of deep apricot color. As well as being unexcelled for eating fresh the dried Moorpark commands a premium over all other varieties. Not recommended for the interior valleys on account of shy bearing. (Apricot and peach roots only.)

Newcastle Early. May-Early June. One of the earliest of all apricots. Used for shipping and recommended for early districts where it ripens as much as 25 days before Royal. The fruit is of medium size, good color and fair in quality. (On peach and apricot roots only.)

***Routiers Peach.** June A very large, handsome variety, popular in the interior valleys as a home orchard fruit. The flesh is juicy, rich and of fine flavor. (On apricot root only.)

***Royal.** June. Very similar to Blenheim but the strain we propagate is several days earlier than Blenheim. California's leading shipping apricot and also used extensively for canning and drying. It succeeds in nearly all districts and is probably unexcelled as a general purpose variety.

***Smyrna.** June. This variety was introduced into California from Smyrna in 1901 by the late George C. Roeding, Sr. The fruit is large and very light in color; extra sweet and delicious in flavor. Excellent for the family orchard. (On apricot root only.)

Tilton. July. The leading commercial variety in the San Joaquin Valley and the last apricot to ripen. The fruit is extremely large and highly colored. Used extensively for drying, canning and fresh shipment. Not recommended for coastal districts.

(*) Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

ALL OF OUR FRUIT TREES ARE GROWN ON VIRGIN SOIL. GROWERS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO VISIT OUR GROWING GROUNDS AT LOOMIS AND MADERA AT ANY TIME.

These extra large Bings packed out 10 rows in a Campbell lug. Pedigreed nursery stock, plus good care produces fruit like this.

Plant "Roeding's Quality"
CHERRY TREES

Well located cherry orchards, over a period of years, have been among the most profitable of all California fruits. The trees are enormous bearers and California cherries are in demand throughout the country. The best cherry districts are those not too far from the coast where the summer climate is tempered by coastal influence. Choose deep, well drained loam soils for this fruit.

On rich soils, the trees attain large size and should be planted from 28 to 32 feet apart. All sweet cherries require cross-pollination in order to get satisfactory crops. Black Tartarian and Black Republican (Lewelling) are the best pollinizers for most varieties. Sour cherries do not require cross-pollination.

We take a great deal of pride in our cherry trees, going to no end of trouble to select our budwood from the very best orchards which can be located.

Be sure to have some cherry trees in your family orchard. They are the first tree fruit to ripen and there is nothing more appreciated by all the family than ripe, sweet cherries.

CHERRIES

Caliper		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
11/16" and up	(Approx. 6 to 8')	$.55	$.45	$.40	$.35
1/2" to 11/16"	(Approx. 4 to 6')	.50	.40	.35	.30
3/8" to 1/2"	(Approx. 3 to 4')	.45	.35	.30	.25
1/4" to 3/8"	(Approx. 2 to 3')	.40	.30	.25	.20

Bing. June. Our finest shipping cherry and also a good home orchard variety. The fruit is very large, heart-shaped, with a smooth, glossy skin; deep maroon, verging to black in color. The flesh is very firm, meaty and of fine flavor. The tree is productive and the Bing is popular wherever cherries are grown. Pollinizer, Black Tartarian or Black Republican.

***Black Tartarian.** Late May. The most widely grown early variety and its popularity is well deserved. The fruit is black, of good size, and one of the finest of all in flavor. It is also a fine pollinizer for other cherries. The orchard from which we select our buds produces extra large fruit. Self-fruitful, but bears better with Chapman.

Burbank. May. One of the real early varieties. The fruit is large, a dark red in color and rather soft. The quality is good. The tree is large and vigorous, with dark, dense foliage. Pollinizer, Black Republican, Black Tartarian, or Chapman.

***Centennial.** June. We have added this variety to our list because it is unusually fine for eating fresh. The fruit is light in color, somewhat resembling the Royal Anne and has a beautiful red blush. Most people who have eaten it prefer it to any other cherry as the flesh is crisp and unusually sweet. Pollinizer, Black Republican or Black Tartarian.

Chapman. April. While the Chapman is not the earliest cherry in existence, it is the earliest good cherry and we recommend it for early shipping districts. It is a medium large, black cherry of very good flavor. Pollinizer, Black Tartarian or Burbank.

***Lambert.** Late June. This is our latest cherry and it is popular in late districts where a late ripening variety is valuable to prolong the cherry season. A beautiful dark red cherry of wonderful size. Pollinizer, Black Republican.

Lewelling. (Black Republican, Black Oregon). June. The fruit is black medium size and very firm. The flesh is sweet and of good flavor. It ripens right after Bing and holds up in shipment better than any other variety. The trees are enormous producers. Lewelling is one of the best pollinizers and a few trees here and there in the orchard will increase production of your other cherries. Pollinizer, Bing, Black Tartarian, Lambert, or Napoleon Bigarreau.

Napoleon Biggareau. (Royal Anne) June. The canning cherry supreme. The fruit is large, light amber in color, suffused with red. The quality is fine and this variety is the only one used for commercial canning in California. It is also fine for the home orchard. The tree attains large size and bears enormous crops. We have seen old giant Royal Anne trees that actually produce more than one ton of fruit during favorable years. Pollinizer, Black Republican, or Black Tartarian.

Early Rivers. April-Early May. For several years there has been an insistent demand for this new early cherry so we have added it to our list. It is a black cherry of the Tartarian type and ripens right after Chapman. A profitable variety in early districts. Pollinizer, Napoleon Biggarreau.

SOUR CHERRIES

Are Fine for Pies and Culinary Uses

Sour cherries do well in nearly all parts of the state. The trees are enormous bearers.

Early Richmond. May. The earliest sour cherry. Very popular for culinary uses among housewives everywhere. The fruit is of medium size, dark red, juicy. Tree of spreading and drooping habit.

English Morello. June. The standard late, red-juice, sour cherry, and one of the best. Excellent for canning and culinary uses. The fruit is medium large, dark red, becoming almost black as it ripens.

"Roeding's Quality" Halford Cling Peach Trees only 18 months after planting. P. A. Miller Orchard, Modesto.

P. A. Miller Orchard, one year later.

Don't Overlook the NECTARINE

New Uses Will Increase Demand

Many people do not realize that the nectarine is a mutation—or bud sport, of the peach, and is not a cross between a peach and some other fruit. The nectarine tree is identical with the peach tree and its climatic and cultural requirements are the same. Its smooth fuzzless skin, however, and distinctive and delicious flavor make it much sought after and popular wherever it is known.

For the home owner who likes both the fruit of the nectarine and peach trees and has not available room for the planting of both trees, we would suggest the planting of the nectarine tree. There is no other fruit which has the flavor of the fresh nectarine.

NECTARINES—On Peach Root

Caliper	Approx.	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
½" and up	(4 to 6')	$.50	$.40	$.30	$.25
⅜ to ½"	(3 to 4')	.45	.35	.25	.20
¼ to ⅜"	(2 to 3')	.40	.30	.20	.15

Boston. Late July-August. A freestone variety, popular for the home orchard and local markets. The fruit is nearly round, of good size, with a yellow skin overspread with a deep red blush. The flesh is yellow, separating readily from the pit.

***Early Rivers.** June. Our earliest nectarine, ripening two weeks before Gower. It is also one of the best flavored varieties and we recommend it highly for the home orchard. The fruit is medium in size and very attractive with a red blush. Flesh white; freestone.

***Gold Mine.** July. Is a large, attractive fruit, delicious in flavor. The flesh is white with some red at the pit which is perfectly free. One of the best varieties for home canning as well as eating fresh. The tree is vigorous and produces well. We highly recommend it.

Gower. July. A standard shipping nectarine, ripening a few days after Gold Mine. The fruit is extra large and one of the most beautiful of all nectarines. The flesh is white, freestone, and of good flavor. Very popular in the San Joaquin Valley.

John Rivers. Medium sized, red in color, semi-cling of good flavor. Tree a medium grower and good bearer, earliest of the shipping nectarines. Carries well to the eastern markets. June buds only, see page 7.

New White. July. An old variety, formerly used largely for drying. A freestone with both the skin and flesh very light in color.

Quetta. Early August. A comparatively new variety which has proven to be an excellent shipping fruit. The fruit is extra large and beautiful in appearance, with its highly colored skin. The flesh is unusually firm and holds up very well in shipment. Clingstone.

***Stanwick.** August. For a number of years this has been California's leading nectarine. It is an excellent drying sort and is also used for shipping. Last year it was one of the principal varieties used for commercial canning. The fruit is very large, attractive in appearance, and of very good flavor. A perfect freestone with white flesh. The best all-around variety.

***Victoria.** Late August. If you want to enjoy the delectable nectarine flavor at its best we recommend the Victoria. A white flesh freestone with skin of deep red color. Used extensively for drying and to some extent for shipping. One of the very best in quality and should be in every home orchard.

(*) Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

JUNE BUD PRICES:

Caliper ½" and up	$ .30
Caliper ⅜" to ½"	.25
Caliper 5/16" to ⅜"	.20
Caliper ¼" to 5/16"	.15

(The above prices are for lots of 300 or more trees.)

VARIETIES AVAILABLE IN JUNE BUDS

Almonds on peach:
Nonpariel — Texas Prolific

Peaches, Freestone on peach:
Nectar (20c higher)

Peaches, Clingstone on peach:
Sullivan (10c higher) — Walton
Johnson — Libbee

STANWICK NECTARINES
Fine for eating fresh, canning or drying.

This fine block of Paloro clings is part of the "Largest Cling Peach Orchard in the World." Owned by California Packing Corporation, Merced. The trees were supplied by us and planted in 1931. Such vigor and uniformity of growth is the result of high grade nursery stock and good care.

Roeding's Record Bearing PEACH TREES

The peach is one of California's leading deciduous tree fruits, being grown successfully in many parts of the state. The trees bloom later than almonds and apricots and often succeed in locations too frosty for those fruits. Peach trees come into bearing early, often producing commercial crops the third year. Full bearing trees are enormous yielders—crops of 15 to 20 tons per acre are not uncommon.

The rich, sandy loams of the interior valleys are ideal for peach culture. The fruit likes a warm summer climate and ample moisture. The trees should be planted from 20 to 24 feet apart.

The planting of peaches at this time should prove a good investment. The production of drying peaches has been steadily declining and dried peach growers are almost certain to find a good demand for their product for many years to come. While the production of canning peaches is near the saturation point at this time, the majority of orchards in Sutter County and other districts are beginning to decline as a result of old age. It will take a large acreage of young trees coming on each year to replace those going out.

Peaches are the "fruit supreme" for the home orchard. By a proper selection of varieties one can have choice ripe peaches from early June until November, as well as the highest flavored sorts for home canning and pickling.

PEACHES—On Peach root

Caliper	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
½" and up ..... (Approx. 4 to 6')	$ .50	$ .40	$ .30	$ .25
⅜ to ½" ..... (Approx. 3 to 4')	.45	.35	.25	.20
¼ to ⅜" ..... (Approx. 2 to 3')	.40	.30	.20	.15

FREESTONE VARIETIES

Alexander. June. One of the leading early shipping peaches. The fruit is of medium size, well colored and attractive. The flesh is greenish white; partially free.

***Australian Saucer.** July. Adapted to southern California. The fruit has a distinctive appearance decidedly different from any other peach. The flesh is white, freestone, sweet, and of pleasing flavor.

Babcock. Early July. The new freestone, developed to meet the mild climate of southern California. Will bear a crop in the south every year. An attractive, white, freestone of good flavor.

Bilyeu Late. October. An excellent white freestone ripening after nearly all other peaches are gone. It is a very nice eating peach and we recommend it as a fine home orchard variety to prolong the season.

***Briggs Red May.** June. An early peach of good quality similar to Alexander but better in flavor. The fruit is of medium size, of wonderful red color; flesh white, juicy and sweet. Partially free.

Curry Seedling. Late August. A splendid freestone which comes in late and is valuable in filling the gap between J. H. Hale and Salway. It is a yellow peach and ships well. The fruit is large and of very good quality.

***Early Crawford.** July. An old standard variety, unexcelled in flavor and often regarded as the standard of excellence in eating quality for a yellow freestone.

Early Imperial. Late June-July. An early yellow freestone, resembling St. John and very similar to it. The fruit is medium size, with yellow skin overspread with an attractive blush. One of the best early peaches and is much sought after in the market.

***Elberta.** July. The most widely grown peach in the United States. A large, yellow freestone, fine grained and of fine quality. In California the Elberta is used extensively for both fresh shipment and drying. It is an extra heavy yielder with desirable characteristics. A fine home orchard variety for eating fresh or home canning.

Fay Elberta. July. A yellow freestone somewhat similar to Elberta. It has a smaller pit and ripens a few days earlier. A good shipping variety.

Florence. Early June. A rather new early variety, ripening before Alexander. A medium sized, white, semi-cling. Popular as a shipping peach in early districts.

***Foster.** A yellow freestone similar to Early Crawford but superior to that variety in several respects. We recommend Foster as one of the finest peaches of all for the home orchard. Flesh fine grained, sweet, juicy and delicious.

***Hale's Early.** Early July. A popular home orchard variety, also shipped to local markets. The fruit is of good size, skin splashed with a good deal of red, making it most attractive. The flesh is white, sweet and of very pleasing flavor.

J. H. Hale. July. One of the most widely planted shipping peaches. The fruit is extra large, beautiful in appearance with a yellow skin overspread with deep crimson almost fuzzless. The flesh is yellow, red at pit, unusually firm. The best shipper yet introduced.

***Late Crawford.** August. One of our oldest varieties and still recommended as a fine home orchard peach. It ripens several weeks after Early Crawford; the best eating peach of its season.

PEACHES—On Apricot Root

(5c higher)

The apricot root is highly resistant to nematode, and successful peach orchards can be developed in nematode infested soil.

Early Imperial Lovell

Elberta J. H. Hale

Nectar (June Buds Only —add 20c royalty)

Lovell. August. This variety is unique in that it may be used for drying, shipping fresh, or canning. We consider it one of the best drying peaches. The fruit sizes up well, is of good quality and has a "narrow" drying ratio. One of its outstanding merits is the vigor and high productivity of the tree. Widely planted in many districts.

***Lukens Honey.** August. A medium sized peach with greenish white flesh. Adapted to southern California home orchard planting.

Mayflower. Late May-June. Introduced by us as "The earliest peach known," and still holds that title. The fruit is of medium size; skin greenish white with red blush. The flesh is juicy, tender and partially free.

***Miller's Late.** November. California's latest commercial variety. A large, yellow freestone of very good quality, used for late shipments and for the home orchard.

Muir. August. The peach that seems to have been "made to order" as a drying fruit. It is universally recognized as the finest dried peach the state produces. The fruit is extra large, clear yellow to the pit, with sweet flesh.

***NECTAR. June. An excellent new shipping peach. See page 33 for full description and illustration in color. (Royalty, $.20 per tree additional.)**

Rio Oso Gem. (Plant Patent No. 84.) A new, yellow freestone, ripening in August about two weeks after J. H. Hale. The fruit is extra large and beautiful in appearance, somewhat resembling the J. H. Hale. The flesh is yellow, sweet and good. (10c per tree higher).

***Salway.** September. An old standard late freestone, still planted for shipping and often also used for drying. The fruit is large, flesh yellow and of good quality.

***Strawberry Free.** July. An especially good, white flesh freestone for the home orchard. The flesh is sweet, very tender, juicy and rich.

SULLIVAN PEACHES
Note Uniformity of Size

SULLIVAN CLING

Sullivan (9) Sept. The newest of the canning peach family. It was patented by C. E. Sullivan of Yuba City. The SULLIVAN is a mutation of the Phillips which we have observed for several years. We believe it to be a distinct addition to the canning peach varieties. The tree is a more vigorous grower and heavier fruiter than the Phillips. The fruit runs three to three and a half inches even with a heavy crop. The flesh is bright yellow and very firm. We are introducing the Sullivan, feeling that we are making another distinct contribution to the fruits of real merit.

AVAILABLE IN JUNE BUDS ONLY. The Sullivan carries an additional $.10 per tree, royalty. See page 7 for June bud prices.

Dear Mr. Sullivan: October 5, 1935

After making a careful canning test of the "Sullivan Cling" we feel that you should take steps to have it propagated in order that the peach industry may have the benefit of its excellent quality.

We have now had this peach under observation for five years and have fully assured ourselves of its outstanding merit.

The new peach does not gum or rust as do many other varieties, and is not difficult to size up as it is naturally a large peach.

I have had the opportunity to follow the complete ripening cycle of this peach since 1930 and yearly have become more convinced of its value to the industry. It gives us a peach of the early midsummer quality at the later ripening date of the Phillips.

I am writing you this letter in the hope that you will take steps to have this variety propagated in order that this peach of exceptional quality be made available for canning on a large scale as rapidly as possible.

Very truly,
HUNT BROTHERS PACKING COMPANY
Arthur Manter. (Signed)
Chief Field Man.

Triumph. June. The earliest, yellow flesh peach. The fruit is medium to large with dark reddish skin. The flesh is fair in quality and semi-free at the pit.

***Yellow St. John.** Early July. Recognized everywhere as the highest quality early peach. The fruit is medium in size, roundish, and well colored. The yellow flesh is of fine eating quality and free at the pit. Is an excellent shipper.

CLINGSTONE VARIETIES

The numeral, in parentheses, following variety and preceding date, gives the approximate succession in ripening, as given by the State Department of Agriculture. Where two or more varieties bear the same number, the ripening dates are about the same.

Gaume. (5) Middle to late August. One of our leading "late midsummer" canning varieties and popular in all cling peach districts. This variety has nearly all the attributes of a desirable canning cling, being large in size with flesh of clear yellow and having a small pit. The tree is vigorous and productive.

Halford (No. 2) (7) Late August. One of the newer clings which has become exceedingly popular among growers on account of its high productivity, and fine quality of the fruit. It follows most of the other clings in ripening and is in demand among canners. For most districts this is undoubtedly one of the best clings to plant today.

***Heath.** (10) September. The standard of excellence for a white flesh cling. The fruit is large, beautifully blushed, and fragrant. The creamy white flesh is fine grained, sweet and of exquisite flavor. Regarded by many as the best peach for home canning and pickling.

***Indian Blood.** August. A clingstone with deep red flesh. Popular for home pickling and other culinary uses.

Johnson. (4) Early August. A fine, yellow canning cling. It is an extra heavy bearer and produces fruit of high quality.

Libbee. (2) August. A once popular peach which is coming back to favor with the canners. It follows the Tuscan in ripening and fills a gap for the canners; tree is exceptionally robust grower and very heavy cropper. Fruit very large and highly colored; flesh deep yellow with a crimson pit.

IN JUNE BUDS ONLY. See page 7 for prices.

***McKevitt.** (9) Late August. A fine, large, white cling, similar to White Heath but ripening earlier.

Paloro. (3) Early August. The leading "early midsummer" cling, widely grown in all cling peach districts. The fruit attains large size and possesses a clear yellow, fine-grained flesh. The tree is a good grower and producer.

Peak. (3) Early August. Very similar to Paloro but ripening about four days later. A very desirable canning cling and widely planted.

Phillips. (9) September. Is a fine, large, clear, yellow fruit, with firm, fine-grained flesh of good flavor. Preferred by many for the home orchard.

Red Bird. An early shipping cling which has been quite widely planted because of its beautiful appearance and unusual shipping qualities. Flesh white, very firm.

***Seller's Orange.** August. One of the largest peaches in existence and in demand by home canners. It has fine flavor.

***Sims.** (6) August. A large, clear yellow clingstone, which produces fine crops and is an excellent commercial canning peach. Recommended both for commercial production and home canning.

***Strawberry Cling.** September. Another white flesh cling of beautiful color and exquisite flavor. Unexcelled for home canning and in much demand wherever it is known.

***Tuscan.** (1) July. The earliest canning cling to ripen. The fruit is of good size and very attractive in appearance. The flesh is yellow, turning red toward the pit. A good shipping peach. We recommend it for home canning.

(*) Indicates varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

"ROEDING'S QUALITY"

PEAR TREES

The pear, along with the grape, olive and fig, was first introduced to California by the Mission Fathers, and hence it is one of our oldest fruits. Today, commercial pear production is one of California's most important fruit industries. California pears are famous throughout the nation for their high quality, and the fruit is in demand in the fresh, canned and dried form.

Pears bloom later than most fruits and can be planted with greater safety where spring frosts are likely to occur.

Deep, well drained, clay loams are usually the best pear soils. The fruit is quite well adapted, however, to a wide range of soil conditions, as it stands heavy wet soils better than almost any other fruit tree and also does well in light, sandy soils where moisture is ample.

The French root is used almost exclusively today. It is a vigorous grower, withstands excessive moisture, as well as drought, exceptionally well, and is relatively resistant to Oak Root Fungus.

Most varieties of pears benefit greatly by cross-pollination and we recommend the planting of two or more varieties together. The Bartlett produces well in valley locations when planted alone but in the foothill districts requires cross-pollination.

Pears are usually planted from 22 to 26 feet apart. On deep, fertile soils the trees reach large size and heaviest yields are obtained when the trees are not too close. Pears, unlike other fruits, are best when ripened off the tree. They should therefore be picked before they begin to soften and laid away to ripen.

PEARS—On French Root

Caliper		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
11/16" up	(Approx. 6 to 8')	$ .55	$ .45	$ .40	$ .35
1/2 to 11/16"	(Approx. 4 to 6')	.50	.40	.35	.30
3/8 to 1/2"	(Approx. 3 to 4')	.45	.35	.30	.25
1/4 to 3/8"	(Approx. 2 to 3')	.40	.30	.25	.20

***Bartlett.** July-August. The pear of universal popularity, used extensively for fresh shipment, canning, and drying, being the only variety used for all three purposes. The fruit is of good size: yellow, sometimes with red blush, with flesh melting, juicy, and excellent in quality. The first important commercial variety to ripen. The tree is vigorous and productive. We recommend Winter Nelis as a pollinizer.

We also offer Bartletts double-worked on Beurre Hardy on quince at 10 cents per tree additional.

***Beurre Bosc.** September-October. A beautiful, long, tapering fruit, having yellow skin nearly covered with brown russeting. The flesh is sweet and buttery, and of fine quality. The trees reach large size and bear enormous crops. A popular home orchard sort, and also a good commercial shipper.

Beurre D'Anjou. October-November. A high quality pear of French origin which has gained important commercial rank in California. The fruit is prized because it keeps well in storage and is marketed over a long period. More resistant to blight than any other high quality commercial variety.

***Beurre Hardy.** August-September. An excellent early fall pear which follows closely after Bartlett. The fruit is of large size, symmetrical and attractive. A fine shipper and many tons are exported to England and other countries each year. An important commercial variety and fine also for the home orchard. (Also on quince root at same price.)

THE DWARF BEURRE HARDY

Dwarf pears (on quince root) are easier to prune and harvest, and dwarfing induces earlier bearing. The quince root is also more blight resistant, and it thrives on heavy, adobe soils. Beurre Hardy is the only variety which makes a good union with the quince, and "double working" is necessary in order to have other varieties on quince.

THE OLD HOME BLIGHT RESISTANT PEAR

During recent years the use of Old Home budded on French root has greatly increased among commercial growers in districts where Pear Blight is prevalent. By its use a tree is formed with a smooth, straight trunk and lower limbs which are almost immune to blight. The Bartlett, or other desired variety, is then worked into these main limbs at four or five feet from the ground. We can furnish Old Home budded on French root at the same price as other pear trees. (The Old Home is not grown for its own fruit.)

***Danas Hovey.** (Winter Seckel) November. The Seckel has long been known as a fruit without a peer in sweetness, flavor, and eating qualities. We are now also offering the Winter Seckel, which approaches the summer variety in these qualities. The fruit is medium in size, shapely, and the tree is a good bearer. It is a splendid addition to any family orchard.

"Roeding's Quality" Dwarf Pear Orchard

***THE POPULAR WINTER NELIS**

November-December. One of our latest pears and also one of our very best fruits in quality. Medium to large in size, having a yellow skin overlaid with brown russet. The flesh is juicy, sweet and rich. The variety is widely grown, being popular both as a commercial shipper and home orchard variety. In storage it is one of the best keepers and is marketed throughout the winter and spring months. The tree is exceedingly prolific. An excellent pollinizer for Bartlett.

***Doyenne du Comice.** October. One of the best fall pears and also one of the most important, commercially. The fruit is of good size, attractive, having a yellow skin usually with red blush. The flesh is fine grained, juicy and sweet.

Easter Beurre. November. The fruit is large to very large, greenish in color and of fairly good quality when well ripened. It is highly prized for baking. The trees reach large size and bear unusually large crops. A good pollinizer for Winter Nelis. The latest and best keeping pear.

Madeline. June-July. Our earliest pear and one of good quality. The fruit is medium in size and somewhat elongated. The skin is pale yellow with melting and juicy flesh.

***Seckel.** August. A beautiful, small fruit ripening during late summer. The flesh is exceptionally fine grained, sweet and buttery, and we consider it the finest eating pear in existence. Don't fail to have the Seckel pear in your home orchard.

(*) Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

"Roeding's Quality"
PLUM TREES

ON MYROBALAN, PEACH AND APRICOT ROOTS

Plums do well over a wide range, and there is scarcely a county in California which does not produce them in commercial quantities. Plums are divided into two general classes: The European and Japanese varieties. The European are generally sweeter than the Japanese varieties and are usually self-fertile. The prune belongs to this class. The Japanese varieties usually require cross-pollination to induce full cropping. The European will not pollinize the Japanese varieties.

Our plums are grown on myrobalan, peach or apricot root. Thus the planter can fit his soil conditions by using a root stock which is adapted to it. Myrobalan roots are for heavy, wet soils; peach, for the lighter, irrigated soils and apricot for the nematode infested soils. Plant plums commercially, from 22 to 28 feet apart.

Caliper	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
11/16" up ..... (Approx. 6 to 8')	$ .55	$ .45	$ .40	$ .35
1/2 to 11/16" ..... (Approx. 4 to 6')	.50	.40	.35	.30
3/8 to 1/2" ..... (Approx. 3 to 4')	.45	.35	.30	.25
1/4 to 3/8" ..... (Approx. 2 to 3')	.40	.30	.25	.20

Available root stocks specified under each variety.

NOTE: In lots of 50 or more on peach root deduct 5c from above prices.

NOTE: Beauty, Burbank or Santa Rosa are pollinizers for all of the Japanese plums listed.

***Apex.** (European) Early June. One of the earliest plums, good for both local markets and shipping. Fruit medium size, light crimson in color, good flavor. (Peach.)

***Bavay's Green Gage.** (European) July. A medium sized plum, sweet and of fine flavor. Very popular for the home orchard and used extensively for home canning. (Peach and Myrobalan.)

***Beauty.** (Japanese) June. The earliest important commercial variety. Medium to large; heart shaped and a beautiful crimson. The flesh is of good flavor and firm enough to ship well. (Peach, Myrobalan and Apricot.)

Becky Smith. (Japanese) August. The fruit is of good size, roundish; attractive yellowish red. The flesh is firm, having excellent shipping qualities as well as good flavor. The fruit ripens after most Japanese varieties and hangs on the tree well. (Peach, Myrobalan and Apricot.)

Burbank. (Japanese) Late June. The fruit is of good size, almost round, yellow mottled with red. The flesh is sweet and of good flavor. (Peach and Myrobalan.)

***Climax.** (Japanese) Middle June. One of the finest of all eating plums. The fruit is large, heart-shaped, cherry red; very attractive. The flesh is sweet, juicy and rich. Does not require cross-pollination. The trees bear heavily at an early age and we consider it one of the best plums for the home orchard. (Peach.)

***Damson.** (European) August. A tart plum, very popular in the home orchard for culinary uses, as it makes fine jams. The fruit is small, dark purple, with a heavy bloom. Very productive. (Peach.)

Duarte. (Japanese) July. A blood-red plum which has gained wide favor as a shipping fruit. The fruit is large, heart-shaped, with a red skin and deep, blood-red, firm flesh. The fruit is sweet and of very good quality for eating. Productive. (Peach and Myrobalan.)

***Formosa.** (Japanese) June. An excellent early fruit for shipping or the home orchard. Fruit large and oval, becoming cherry red and very attractive as it ripens. The flesh is sweet with flavor somewhat resembling the apricot. Tree thrifty and attains large size. (Peach and Myrobalan root.)

Gaviota. (Japanese) July. A large, attractive shipping plum, deep red when fully ripe. Flesh sweet and of good quality. Ships well and can be harvested over a long period. (Peach.)

Giant. (European) August. A large dark-blue plum of good quality which ships well. The fruit is slightly necked and resembles a large prune. One of the best pollinizers for President. (Peach.)

***Hungarian (Pond).** (European) August. A very large, oval plum, beautiful reddish purple in color. The fruit is fine for eating and is one of the best European plums for the home orchard. Also widely used as a commercial shipper. (Peach and Myrobalan.)

Jefferson. (European) August. California's leading canning plum. While other varieties are still canned the Jefferson is the only one recommended for new plantings. The ripe fruit is a light greenish yellow, sometimes with red blush; oval in shape and of sweet flavor. (Peach and Myrobalan.)

***Kelsey Japan.** (Japanese) August. A fine shipping fruit and also one of the very best eating plums. The fruit is large, heart-shaped, with a pointed apex, having an attractive blush when fully ripe. It hangs on the tree well and can be picked over a long period. (Peach, Myrobalan and Apricot.)

***Leib's Blood Red.** (Japanese) Early July. An excellent blood plum recently introduced by us. The fruit is large, slightly oval, and a beautiful dark red. The flesh is a deep blood red, of fine texture and delicious flavor. Freestone, with a small pit. An excellent variety for the home orchard and also recommend it for trial commercial plantings. (Peach and Myrobalan.)

Late Santa Rosa. (Japanese) August. A new variety, apparently originating as a bud sport of the Santa Rosa. It resembles that variety but ripens late. The fruit is firm and carries well and it will probably be of considerable value in extending the plum season. (Peach.)

President. (European) September. The best late shipping plum. The fruit is large, roundish, dark blue in color, and most attractive. It holds up exceptionally well in shipment and during recent years has been one of our best money-makers. (Peach and Myrobalan root.)

Santa Rosa. (Japanese) Late June. One of California's leading shipping plums. having large size, beautiful color, firmness and good eating qualities. The fruit is reddish in color, juicy, and of pleasant sprightly flavor. An upright, vigorous grower and very productive. (Peach, Myrobalan and Apricot.)

***Satsuma.** (Japanese) August. One of the older Japanese plums which is still a favorite among home orchardists. The flesh is a deep blood-red, in great favor for jams, etc. Also of good quality for eating fresh. (Peach and Myrobalan.)

***Tragedy.** (European) July. Our earliest European plum. The large, dark blue, oval fruit is a favorite in most markets. Many people prefer the European plums on account of their sweeter flesh and the Tragedy is one of the best in this respect. (Peach and Myrobalan.)

Wickson. (Japanese) July. One of the best known varieties. The fruit is of fine large size, heart-shaped, and a light straw color when ready for shipment, with firm flesh. When thoroughly ripe it turns a beautiful cherry red and the flesh becomes juicy with a delightful sprightly flavor. (Peach and Myrobalan.)

Yellow Egg. (European) August. A beautiful plum of large size, oval, and a golden yellow. The flesh is firm, juicy, becoming sweet when fully ripe. Tree large and productive. Popular among home orchardists and also used for commercial canning. (Myrobalan root only.)

"Roeding's Quality" Plum Trees, 15 Months After Planting.

Block of "Roeding's Quality" Sims Peach Trees, six months after planting. To get results like this you must start with uniform high quality nursery stock.

EXPERIENCED GROWERS CHOOSE "Roeding's Quality" PRUNE TREES

Prunes are grown successfully in many different parts of California. The climate of our coastal valleys is most ideally adapted to their culture and here they are a major crop, but many parts of the great interior produce a very good quality product.

Prunes like a long growing season of moderately warm, clear weather. The prune does not bloom as early as many fruits, however, and can be safely planted in some locations too frosty for almonds or apricots.

Prune growers have a wide choice of rootstocks. Myrobalan, peach and almond roots adapt the trees to a variety of soils. Myrobalan should be used for clay loam soils, or those of heavier texture—especially if ample moisture is available. Myrobalan root will also stand excessive moisture well and should always be used in soils which are apt to be excessively wet during the winter. Peach and almond roots are less tolerant of too much moisture but will stand drought somewhat better than Myrobalan. The almond root is particularly valuable in soils of low moisture holding capacity, such as gravelly loams.

The French Improved, Coates 1418 (XX French), and Sugar varieties are self-fruitful, but the others require cross pollination to produce well. Any two varieties may be planted together. Plant prune trees from 22 to 28 feet apart.

When purchasing prune trees, especially the French Improved (California's leading variety), give especial attention to the source of budwood. Keep in mind that the price paid by packers for the fruit is based upon its size. While differences in size are often due to cultural and climatic conditions, we are convinced, after a careful inspection of many orchards, that distinct strains of the French prune exist. We select our prune budwood from one of the outstanding orchards of the Santa Clara Valley—an orchard which consistently produces heavy yields of fruit well above average in size. When you buy "Roeding's Quality" Prune Trees you are getting pedigreed trees with a definite record of production behind them.

PRUNES—On Myrobalan, Peach and Almond Roots

Caliper	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
11/16" up (Approx. 6 to 8')	$ .55	$ .45	$ .40	$ .35
1/2 to 11/16" (Approx. 4 to 6')	.50	.40	.35	.30
3/8 to 1/2" (Approx. 3 to 4')	.45	.35	.30	.25
1/4 to 3/8" (Approx. 2 to 3')	.40	.30	.25	.20

Available root stocks specified under each variety.

***Burton.** August-September. An extra large prune especially valuable for fancy packing. The fruit is sweet and of good quality. It is also nice for eating when picked fresh from the trees and we recommend it for the family orchard. A good pollinizer. (On Almond or Myrobalan root.)

Coates 1418 (XX French, Cox, Date, Saratoga). This might be described as the prune of many names as each of the foregoing is used in some localities to designate it. It was introduced about fifteen years ago as a superior variety to the French. Its popularity has gradually been increasing ever since its introduction and growers have found that it consistently runs to larger sizes. It is second in popularity only to the French Improved. (On Almond, Peach or Myrobalan root.)

***French Improved.** We introduced this prune to the planters of California over twenty years ago. It is the leading commercial variety in all parts of the State, and is unexcelled in quality. The tree is vigorous and very productive. The fruit is medium to large in size, dark blue in color, with tender flesh of fine texture. Dries heavy. (On Almond, Peach or Myrobalan root.)

***Imperial Epineuse.** (Imperial) August-September. One of the largest prunes and also of very good quality. Its distribution is not as wide as most of the other varieties as it is inclined to shy bearing in some sections. Where it does well, however, it is a profitable variety as its fruit always brings a substantial premium over smaller sorts. Should always be planted with another variety for cross-pollination. (On Myrobalan root only.)

Robe de Sergeant. (August-September) A medium sized prune particularly adapted to the interior valleys. The fruit is oval, very dark in color, with a light greenish yellow flesh of distinctive flavor. (On Myrobalan root only.)

Standard. August. A large, dark purple fruit which is used for both fresh shipment and drying. The flesh is fine grained, juicy and sweet. (On Myrobalan root only.)

Sugar. August. The earliest prune to ripen. Used for both fresh shipment and drying. The fruit is extra large, oval, dark purple. The flesh is sweet though not so high in quality as some of the others. Popular in the interior valleys as well as in coastal districts. The trees bear enormous crops. (On Myrobalan root only.)

(*) Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

THREE VARIETIES ON ONE TREE

The home owner who has very limited space at his command can now have home grown fruits of different varieties without crowding his trees. To meet the demands of planters who wish a succession of fruits but who have room for only a few trees we propagate three varieties on one tree. Four of these triple-budded trees in the back yard will provide a succession of twelve different varieties. These trees will also give pleasure during the blooming season with their varying flowers. We offer only choice home varieties.

PRICE $3.00 each.

Varieties: APPLES: Gravenstein, Delicious, Spitzenberg.
APRICOTS: Blenheim, Hemskirke, Moorpark.
CHERRIES: Black Tartarian, Bing, Lambert.
NECTARINES: Gower, Stanwick, Victoria.
PEARS: Bartlett, Seckel, Doyenne de Comice.
PEACHES: Hale's Early, Elberta, Foster.
PLUMS: Climax, Leib's Blood Red, Kelsey Japan.

FIGS

Figs, as well as being a most popular home orchard fruit, are grown extensively for commercial drying, canning and preserving, and fresh shipment. We have varieties which are especially adapted for coastal districts as well as those which thrive best in the interior. By a proper choice of varieties you can enjoy fine fresh figs of your own production in almost any part of the state.

Mature fig trees will stand a winter temperature down to about 15 degrees Fahrenheit. Young trees, however, are very tender and must be wrapped each winter. Figs are easy to grow after being established. They require very little pruning and no spraying. The trees will endure drought but ample irrigation will pay—in faster growth and better crops. Caution: The roots of fig tree nursery stock are very susceptible to drying out during moving and transplanting. They should be kept covered with moist material at all times.

Calimyrna. (Smyrna). The genuine Smyrna fig of commerce. Undoubtedly the finest fig of all, either for eating fresh, or dried. It also makes a fine canned fruit. The fruit is extra large, with lemon yellow skin when ripe. The pulp is light amber, sweet and rich. Regarded by many as one of the finest of all fruits. This variety must be caprified, or pollinized, by use of the fig wasp, which dwells in the caprifig. Recommended only for warmer sections.

CAPRIFIGS (Non-edible)

These are the male figs which furnish the pollen for fertilizing the Calimyrna through the aid of the fig wasp, which lives and breeds in the caprifig. Without the use of Caprifigs, the Calimyrna fig will not bear. **Varieties: Roeding No. 3, Stanford.**

Note: The Calimyrna fig is the only variety requiring pollination, and hence all the following varieties mature without caprification.

Duro Black. A large black fig which does well in coastal sections. It produces two distinct crops, the first ripening in June. Popular for home orchards and local markets.

***Kadota.** August-September. The leading canning and preserving fig of California. Fruit medium size, light green in color. Pulp sweet as honey and of good quality. Practically seedless. Tree bears when very young.

***Mission.** (California Black). Introduced by the Mission Fathers. The oldest and best all-purpose fig. A large spreading tree and certain bearer of two distinct crops. Fruit medium to large, dark purple to black in color; excellent in quality.

White Adriatic. August. The leading drying fig of the San Joaquin Valley. Fruit medium large, white; pulp reddish and of good quality. The tree is a heavy producer and easy to grow.

Caliper	Approx.	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
½" up	4 to 6′	$.50	$.40	$.35	$.30
⅜ to ½"	3 to 4′	.45	.35	.30	.25
¼ to ⅜"	2 to 3′	.40	.30	.25	.20

POMEGRANATES

Wonderful. This is the leading variety and the only one which has attained commercial rank. The fruit is large, of high color, and ships well. Pomegranates are fine for decorative purposes in the late fall and their juice makes a delightful and invigorating drink. The plant is also one of our most ornamental deciduous fruit trees. It is a tree-like shrub, with attractive light green foliage, brilliant scarlet flowers, and extremely large crimson fruit. The tree does well in nearly all parts of the state.

Wonderful Pomegranate

QUINCES

Quinces are universally popular for jelly making and preserves. They are one of the easiest fruits to grow and do well up and down the coast as well as throughout the interior. The trees are tremendous bearers and one or two trees will bear enough fruit for jelly throughout the year. The fruit ripens in September.

QUINCES—On Quince Root.

Caliper	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
11/16" and up (Approx. 6 to 8′)	$ .55	$ .45	$ .40	$ .35
½ to 11/16" (Approx. 4 to 6′)	.50	.40	.35	.30
⅜ to ½" (Approx. 3 to 4′)	.45	.35	.30	.25
¼ to ⅜" (Approx. 2 to 3′)	.40	.30	.25	.20

Apple or Orange. The most popular variety, and a fine all-round sort. It is medium in size, apple shaped, and a fine orange-yellow when ripe. The flesh is fine grained and of high quality. Productive.

Pineapple. Fruit large, smooth, globular in shape; of high quality with unsurpassed pineapple flavor. Becoming very popular as a commercial shipper.

Smyrna. A quince of extra large size, as well as possessing fine flavor. The fruit is oblong, with an attractive lemon skin. The flesh is tender and highly perfumed.

The planter of walnuts and similar large growing trees is confronted with the problem of heavy outlay for several years until his orchard comes into bearing. We suggest the interplanting with fruit trees which are suitable for the area being planted. The stone fruits, such as peach, plum, apricot and nectarine offer a solution of a vexing problem. By planting the permanent orchard at a spacing of from 40 x 40 to 60 x 60, and interplanting the faster growing, shorter lived varieties 20 x 20, the planter is utilizing most of the available acreage for production, in a short period after planting. Many planters set out walnut groves in this manner, also using part of the acreage for berry, asparagus, or melon crops. By thus using the ground, the weight of bringing the nut trees into bearing is lightened. Most of the above mentioned fruits have passed their heavy bearing age before the nut trees require the room occupied by them.

NUT TREES–For Beauty and Income

ALMONDS

In the United States, California enjoys a monopoly on almond culture, as no other state produces this crop in commercial quantities. We believe almonds are always a good investment in favorable locations, because there is no sign of overproduction of this crop. The entire crop is consumed in this country every year, and a great many more imported annually from Spain and Italy. The cultural costs on almonds are less than with most tree crops. Good orchards produce from 1,000 pounds up to a ton of nuts per acre.

Almonds are early bloomers, and a comparatively frost-free location should be chosen for them unless one plans to practice orchard heating. They like a dry summer climate with considerable heat and are best suited to our interior valleys. The trees are grown on almond and peach roots. On almond root, the trees are unusually drought resistant and a large percentage of California orchards are unirrigated. The peach root will stand heavy soils and excessive moisture better than the almond, and is usually chosen when irrigation water is abundant. Regardless of the rootstock used, however, it is highly desirable to have water available so at least one thorough irrigation can be given during the summer. All varieties are self-unfruitful, so two or more varieties must be planted together to insure crops. Plant the trees from 24 to 30 feet apart.

Our almonds are second to none in quality, and we use the genuine bitter almond root.

ALMONDS—On Almond and Peach Roots

Caliper (Approx.)	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
½" and up....4 to 6'	$ .50	$ .40	$ .30	$ .25
⅜ to ½".....3 to 4'	.45	.35	.25	.20
¼ to ⅜".....2 to 3'	.40	.30	.20	.15

***Drake's Seedling.** An important commercial variety grown in all almond districts. The nut is medium large, with a medium soft shell. The kernel is plump, and of very good flavor. Ripens later than most varieties. The tree is productive and of spreading type of growth. One of the best pollinizers.

I.X.L. A beautiful, large, shapely nut; one of the most attractive almonds in appearance. Shell soft; kernel sweet and of good quality. Tree a strong grower but a shy bearer in many sections.

Ne Plus Ultra. A popular commercial variety, producing heavy crops of large, elongated, soft shell nuts. The tree is large and vigorous and is the first to bloom in the spring.

***Nonpareil.** California's leading variety, and all plantings should consist of a large percentage of this kind. The nut is medium size, with a very thin "paper-shell." The kernel is long, plump, sweet, and of the best quality. The tree is a good grower and an excellent cropper. The nuts bring a substantial premium over any other variety in the market. (Also June Buds. See page 7.)

Peerless. A large shapely nut; smooth, bright and very handsome, with hard shell. Popular in the Sacramento Valley where it produces regular and heavy crops. An excellent pollinizer.

Texas Prolific. A rather small, hard-shell nut, well adapted for commercial cracking and used chiefly for that purpose. The variety is popular among growers because of its extra heavy bearing qualities and because it is one of the best pollinizers. The tree has an unusually upright habit of growth. (Also June Buds. See page 7.)

(*) Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

A block of our Walnut trees on Leib's Three-Blood Royal Root.

WALNUTS

ON LEIB'S THREE-BLOOD ROYAL ROOT

We offer walnut trees of extra value, and planters are urged to see our trees and investigate this extra vigorous rootstock before purchasing. Leib's Three-Blood Royal root was originated after many years of careful breeding and selection. It is a black walnut hybrid, which is hardy, an exceptionally fast grower, deep rooted, and relatively resistant to disease. English walnuts on Leib's Three-Blood Royal root will grow faster, make larger trees, and produce heavier crops. Leib's Three-Blood Royal root is propagated only by the California Nursery Company.

Walnuts are deep-rooted trees, and a well-drained soil, at least six feet in depth, should be chosen for the walnut orchard. In order to produce high quality crops, irrigation water is needed in most sections. The trees grow to large size, and commercial orchards should never be planted closer than 40 feet apart. 50 to 60 feet each way is recommended on rich soils. Most varieties require from six to eight years to come into commercial production. The Payne variety bears much sooner than this.

A large portion of our English varieties are budded, rather than grafted, and the work is done from eight to twelve inches above the surface of the ground. Budded trees are usually preferred to grafted, on account of smoother and better union. It is important to have the bud inserted well above the surface of the ground, to avoid Oak Root Fungus, present in some soils. Caution: Do not plant our walnut trees too deep. They should be set at the same depth they stood in the nursery. This means the bud union should be left exposed several inches above the surface of the ground. Trees planted too deep will not thrive.

WALNUTS—On 3-Blood Royal Root

	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
8 to 10 grade	$2.00	$1.75	$1.50	$1.25
6 to 8 grade	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00
4 to 6 grade	1.50	1.25	1.00	.85

We can also supply northern California Black seedlings at the same price as almond trees.

Eureka. A popular variety in northern California. The nuts are large, oblong, and of good appearance, with rather thick, well-sealed shells. Withstands handling well. A fine, large, upright tree. This is a good commercial variety and is also popular as a shade tree around the house.

Franquette. One of the most important commercial varieties, popular wherever the English walnut is grown. The nuts are large, handsome, rather conical in shape, with medium thin shells. The kernels are unusually light in color and of the best quality. The trees are large, vigorous, and the latest of all to bloom. On account of their late blooming habit, the crop is seldom destroyed by frost. While the Franquette does not bear as early as some, the strain propagated by us has a good record for early and heavy bearing. Cross-pollination should be practiced for heavier crops and we recommend the Frostfighter as a pollinizer.

Mayette. Large, roundish nuts, broad at base, with thin shell. The kernels are usually light in color and of very good quality. The tree blooms later than Payne but earlier than Franquette. A good producer. We propagate the genuine strain known as "San Jose Mayette," which is the best producer of any Mayette.

Payne Seedling. A nut fully as large as Franquette, with a thin shell and kernel of very good quality. The outstanding merits of this variety are its heavy production and its extreme early bearing. A few nuts are often obtained the second year but, of course, several years are required for commercial crops. The tree does not grow as large as other varieties and it may be planted somewhat closer. An important commercial variety.

WALNUTS ON WHITE ROOT

The English, or White root, is in demand in sections troubled with Crown Rot. We will gladly quote prices on commercial varieties to be budded on white root, for delivery the following year. Our Three-Blood Royal root is preferable for soils infested with Oak Root Fungus.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD ORCHARD ON FROSTFIGHTER STOCK

Frostfighter walnut trees planted March, 1930. Topworked to Paynes, August, 1931. Photograph taken August, 1935. Property of Anderson Orchard Co., Linden.

FILBERTS

Filberts are improved varieties of the old hazelnut which grows wild up and down the Pacific Coast. Filberts are adapted to many sections in northern California and along the coast. They are immune to frost in this state, and growers in frosty locations often find this nut ideally suited to their conditions. The trees bear at an early age. Cross pollination is one of the most important problems in connection with filbert culture, and more than one variety must be planted.

Price Each	1 to 10
3 to 4 ft. grade	$1.00

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Barcelona. By far the best variety, and 80% of all plantings should consist of Barcelona. Nut medium to large, rich brown in color. Shell medium thick, kernel sweet and excellent. One of the heaviest producers.

Daviana. A very light producer, but an excellent pollinizer for Barcelona and Du Chilly. Tree an upright grower.

Du Chilly. A large nut with medium thick shell, and excellent quality. A good pollinizer for Barcelona and of medium production. Second only to Barcelona in desirability.

White Aveline. A light producer which is grown for its pollinizing value. The tree is low growing.

CHESTNUTS

Chestnut trees are well adapted to our coastal valleys, as well as to the Stockton area, where there are a number of thriving orchards. Chestnuts bloom very late, are never injured by frost, and are therefore especially valuable for frosty locations. They grow into large, spreading trees and should be planted about 40 feet apart. Always plant two or more varieties to provide cross-pollination.

Budded Chestnuts

	Price Each
3 to 4 ft. grade	$1.75
2 to 3 ft. grade	1.50

Boone. Medium large in size and early ripening; very prolific producer. It makes a large tree which begins to bear early; is an excellent pollinizer for the Progress.

Progress. A tried commercial variety. A heavy bearer of exceptionally fine quality nuts. The tree is very ornamental. It should have Boone as pollinizer for heavy fruiting.

LEIB'S FROSTFIGHTER WALNUT

The Key to Better Walnut Orchards

The Frostfighter is a valuable new black walnut hybrid understock, for sale exclusively by us. It is an exceedingly rapid and vigorous grower and has perfect affinity for English varieties. By planting Frostfighters, and later topworking, a very rapid growing and uniform orchard is obtained. Orchards topworked on Frostfighter are less subject to sunburn and come into profitable bearing at an earlier age.

Frostfighter as a Pollinizer

Scientific tests have shown the Franquette to greatly increase its crops by the introduction of pollinizers. On account of its late blooming, the Frostfighter is one of the few walnuts that will pollinize it successfully.

The Frostfighter is valuable as an understock, or as a pollinizer, and is not to be grown for its own nuts. It also makes an attractive and rapid growing shade tree.

Frostfighters are the same price as English varieties.

PECANS

Pecans are well adapted to the warmer sections of California. They require a deep rich soil, with ample moisture and good drainage. The large, thin-shelled, budded varieties, which are now propagated exclusively, are far superior to the seedlings of a few years ago.

	Price Each
4 to 6 ft. grade	$1.75
3 to 4 ft. grade	1.50

Burkett. Nut large, almost round, thin shelled. The tree is vigorous and a heavy cropper in California. Plant Halbert or Success with it as a pollinizer.

***Caloro.** One of the most handsome of the pecan trees. It grows tall and slender, with beautiful, large foliage, and is one of the best fruiters for the interior valleys. The nut is very large, thin shelled, long and tapering. Cracks and shells easier than other varieties. Does not require cross-pollination, thus is adapted to home planting, as well as commercial orchards.

***Halbert.** Nuts rather small, almost round, and thin shelled. Kernel of delicate flavor and excellent quality. A heavy producer and bears when very young. Self-fruitful.

***Success.** The most widely planted variety in California. Nut large and oblong. Shell medium thin, parting freely from the kernel, which is plump and of fine quality. One of the best for the home orchard. Self-fruitful.

Citrus and Subtropical Fruits

California is decidedly the home of the orange. It is grown commercially from San Diego to Oroville and from the coast to the foothills of the Sierras.

Most of the citrus fruits can be grown in protected locations around the home, in almost all parts of the state. Well-kept citrus trees are an addition to any lawn. Their beautiful, dark green foliage makes a perfect background, either for the profusion of bloom, or for the golden fruit. They are highly ornamental and the planting of a selection will give fresh fruit, lemonade and orange juice for the average family, as well as satisfying the desire for beauty. Our citrus trees are of very high quality and commercial planters are requested to write for quantity prices. All citrus stock is sold balled, excepting for export. Shipping weight ranges from 50 to 75 pounds per tree. Shipping season lasts through June.

GRADING. Citrus trees are graded by caliper, measurement being made three inches above the bud.

	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299
Caliper 5/8 to 3/4"	$2.50	$2.00	$1.50

Write for prices for 300 or more in this or smaller sizes.

Washington Navel Orange. The well-known Navel, popular in all markets throughout the world, is California's most famous fruit variety. The fruit is large, beautiful to the eye, seedless, and unexcelled in quality. It possesses fine shipping qualities and the tree is precocious and prolific. November to April.

Valencia Late Orange. The summer orange of California which begins to ripen at the close of the Navel season. The fruit is medium to large; oblong. The flesh is of good quality, containing abundant juice which makes this variety the standard juice orange. The tree attains large size and is a regular and very heavy producer. May to November.

Eureka Lemon. The leading lemon for both commercial and home planting. The fruit is of good size, clear lemon color, and of the highest quality, with abundant juice and few seeds. The tree is almost thornless and blooms and produces heavy crops throughout the year, with the bulk of the crop ripening during the spring and summer. This lemon is exceedingly prolific and probably bears heavier than any other citrus variety.

Lisbon Lemon. This variety is somewhat hardier than the Eureka, and hence is the predominating lemon north of the Tehachapi. The fruit is of medium size, high in quality, with few seeds. The tree is large, a good producer, but thorny. It bears throughout the year.

Marsh Seedless Pomelo (Grapefruit). Known as "grapefruit," because the fruit hangs on the tree in clusters. This is the finest variety, grown almost to the exclusion of others. The fruit is very large, practically seedless, with abundant juice of the best quality. February to August.

CITRUS—LESS COMMON AND DWARF VARIETIES

Many of the following varieties are surprisingly hardy as well as beautiful ornamental trees. In them is combined beauty and utility, and they also have a novelty interest to many.

Price—$3.00 Each.

Pink (or Thompson) Grapefruit. This is a sport of the Marsh Grapefruit, developed in Florida and brought to California a few years ago. It has all of the good features of its parent, but the flesh is a decided pink in color, and is very attractive.

Nagami Kumquat. One of the most ornamental of the citrus fruits is this semi-dwarf tree from the Orient. Stands lower temperatures than other citrus. Attains a height of about 8 feet and is of a dense branching habit. Is an object of beauty when its small golden yellow fruits are showing against the dark green foliage. Fruit excellent for marmalade and jellies. Bears soon after planting. Is striking when tubbed for the patio.

Meyer Lemon (Chinese Dwarf Lemon). This is another of the hardy, ornamental, semi-dwarf citrus fruits introduced from the Orient. It can be grown either as a tubbed tree or in hedge form, as well as a full sized tree. Thrives over a wide range, being at home on the coast, as well as in the hot interior valleys. Fruits and blooms practically the whole year around. Flowers are larger and more fragrant than the orange. Fruits resemble the orange in shape and coloring but the juice is equal to that of any other variety of lemon. Begin fruiting very young.

WASHINGTON NAVEL GROVE, TULARE COUNTY
The world's finest Navel Oranges are produced here.

Dancy Tangerine. The most popular of the Mandarin oranges. The tree is a strong grower and heavy bearer. The fruit is medium to large in size, of an intense orange red in color and flattened in shape. It is exceedingly juicy and has a high flavor.

Satsuma Orange. One of the hardiest of all citrus fruits. The fruit is attractive and fine in quality. The good sized, flattened, deep orange fruits have a skin which separates readily, and sweet, rich flesh of pleasant flavor. The tree is a dwarf grower. November to April.

Bearss Seedless Lime. This is a seedless Tahiti lime and is the largest and finest of them all. The fruit resembles a small lemon and has all of the good qualities that one expects in a lime. The tree is a vigorous grower and produces heavy crops which mature in the summer, when the lime is most in demand. The leading commercial as well as home planting variety.

Rangpur Lime. The hardiest of the limes, standing the same temperatures as the lemon. Fruit is roundish, medium sized, with orange-red skin. The deep orange flesh is high in acid and of good quality.

Ruby Blood Orange. The best of the blood oranges. Fruit of medium size and very sweet and juicy. When fully ripe the flesh is blood-red, the color extending through the peel to give a blush to the outside. The juice makes an attractive beverage and the fruit is fine to eat out of hand.

TREE PROTECTORS

We recommend tree protectors to protect young trees against sunburn, borers, rabbits, etc. These protectors are cheap, durable, and an excellent investment.

Length	Width	Wt. Per 100	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
30 in.	7 in.	22 lbs.	$1.00	$1.50	$2.50	$22.00
24 in.	7 in.	18 lbs.	.90	1.25	2.00	17.50
18 in.	7 in.	13 lbs.	.80	1.10	1.75	14.00
16 in.	7 in.	12 lbs.	.70	1.00	1.50	13.00
14 in.	7 in.	10 lbs.	.60	.85	1.30	12.00
12 in.	7 in.	9 lbs.	.50	.75	1.20	11.00

No order for less than 25 protectors accepted.

AVOCADOS

COOLIDGE FEIJOA (Guava)
Succeeds Throughout California

"THE KING OF SALAD FRUITS"

The avocado is somewhat more tender than the orange but the more hardy varieties can be grown commercially where it is not too cold for the lemon. The trees are sold balled and should be planted during the spring months. Commercial orchards are set from 22 to 24 feet apart, and the trees begin to bear about the fourth year.

In northern California we recommend planting avocados around the house, or in other sheltered locations. We handle the hardiest varieties.

	1 to 5	6 or more
Price Each	$3.00	$2.75

Duke. One of the hardiest of all varieties. It stands both heat and cold as well as any other, and is especially suited to northern California. A thin-skinned, oval, green variety, weighing from 8 to 12 ounces, and of excellent quality. October to November.

Fuerte. This is the outstanding commercial variety. A good sized, oblong, dull green fruit, containing a maximum of 25% to 30% oil, with smooth buttery texture and rich flavor. November to June.

Puebla. A medium-sized deep maroon-purple fruit, thin-skinned, and one of the hardiest. The flesh is rich and of good quality, with an oil content from 18 to 28 per cent. A large symmetrical tree, producing heavy crops. November to February.

OLIVES

Olives grow in nearly all sections but prefer the warmer parts of the state. Of all fruits, the olive is most tolerant of alkaline soils, and it also gets along on dry infertile soils better than most fruits. Olives make attractive and useful avenue or border trees, and home pickled green or ripe olives are a delightful delicacy and excellent food.

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49
⅜ to ½" caliper (bare root)	$1.10	$1.00

Sevillano, 25c higher.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Manzanillo. One of the best pickling olives. It is larger than Mission and ripens earlier, thus escaping early fall frosts. The fruit is rather tender and should be handled carefully but the pickled fruit is unsurpassed in quality. Productive. October. In 6-in. pots (3 to 4 ft.), $1.00 each for 1 to 10; 85c each for 11 or more.

Mission. The oldest variety, introduced by the padres. The trees are hardy, heavy producers, and the fruit is the best general purpose olive, being fine for pickling and also the leading oil variety. The fruit is medium in size and has fine flavor. November.

Sevillano. The famous Queen olive of commerce. It is one of the largest varieties and is used for pickling, the larger sizes being in great demand and bringing fine prices. (NOTE: 25c each higher.)

PINEAPPLE GUAVAS

Feijoa sellowiana. A valuable sub-tropical plant which is hardy almost anywhere in California, withstanding temperatures down to 10 deg. F. It makes an attractive shrub or small tree, and bears oval fruit the size of hens' eggs, with delicious pineapple flavor and a delightful aroma. It also has most attractive flowers. This fruit plant should be better known in northern California and we recommend it for both its beauty and utility. We have the **Coolidge** variety (budded) which bears heavily every year. Balled plants, 18 in. to 24 in., $2.50 each.

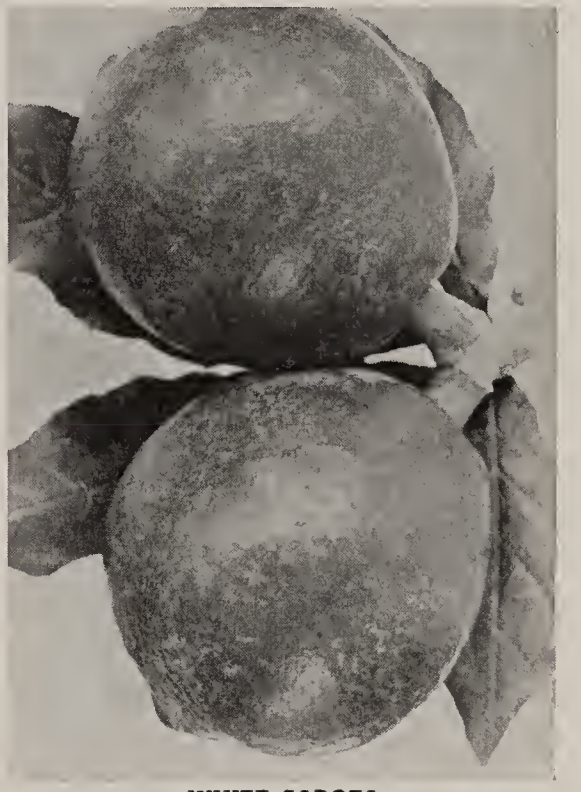
PERSIMMONS

do well in nearly all parts of California, and are seldom injured by either heat or cold.

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49
4 to 6 ft. grade	$1.25	$1.00
3 to 4 ft. grade	1.00	.90

Write for prices on larger quantities.

***Hachiya.** November-December. The leading commercial variety. Fruit very large, conical in form; skin a deep reddish orange. Flesh orange in color, melting, sweet and rich; usually seedless; flavor excellent. A heavy producer.



WHITE SAPOTA

THE WHITE SAPOTA

An attractive evergreen tree, hardy as the orange, which can be grown successfully in many locations in central and northern California, and deserves to be better known in this area. The fruit, borne in clusters, resembles somewhat green apples in appearance and the better varieties have a rich, peach-like flavor, much liked by most people. We handle the **Suebelle** variety, one of the best in quality. In 5-gal. cans, $3.00 each.

Ribier

Olivette Blanche

Maraville de Malaga

"Roeding's Quality" GRAPEVINES

Are The Foundation Stock of Many of The Notable Vineyards of California.

The name of ROEDING has been connected with the cultivation of the grape in California for the past 50 years. Many of the important varieties, both shipping and wine, were first introduced to the planters by us. We are constantly striving to improve our service to the growers. We now propagate our grape vines in Madera County as this area is free from phylloxera, thus the vines do not require dipping.

Practically all of the commercial plantings are of the European varieties, as they are adapted to all but the areas on the Coast. The European type is the grape of biblical tales and mythology, the songs and stories of all peoples. It is the grape of universal appeal, as it is the grape of wine and raisin.

The European grape requires a long growing season, free from fogs and summer rains. Grapes thrive in virtually all types of soil, but do best in the sandy loams and loams. They will not succeed in heavy, poorly drained soils. They come into bearing quicker than most fruits, usually bearing the third year. American varieties are better than the European types in the cooler coastal areas.

The home owner, either on the Coast or in the interior should have a few grape-vines in the back yard as the entire family will derive pleasure from fresh picked, home-grown grapes. Grape-vines are fine either for covering arbors or fences.

GRAPES—European Varieties

Our grape-vines are grown in Phylloxera free Madera County, and **do not have to be dipped.**

	1	11	50	300
Price Each	to 10	to 49	to 299	or more
No. 1 grade	$ .15	$ .08	$ .05	$ .03

TABLE AND RAISIN VARIETIES

***Black Hamburg.** August-September. An excellent eating grape, adapted to a rather wide range of climatic conditions, and very popular in home vineyards. The berries are of good size, slightly elongated, sweet and crisp. A good arbor grape.

BLACK MALVOISE
Excellent as Either a Wine or Table Grape

A dual purpose grape which we recommend for both the home vineyard and commercial planting. A vigorous, heavy bearing vine, producing large, well-filled bunches of good sized, black oval berries. The grapes are sweet, of good flavor and texture, and much liked as a table grape. A good wine grape for Port wines.

***Black Monukka.** A black, seedless grape of excellent eating qualities, and also popular for making fancy raisins. The berries are dark in color, medium size, elongated, with a tender skin and crisp, sweet flesh, borne in large loose clusters. Makes a large black, handsome raisin.

Cornichon. October. A handsome grape, with large, elongated, purplish black berries, covered with thick bloom. The berries are borne in large, loose clusters, and keep and ship exceptionally well. An important commercial variety.

***Emperor.** September-October. A late ripening, long keeping variety, grown extensively in the San Joaquin Valley. The berries are very large, dark red in color, and of pulpy texture. Its eating quality is good and it is especially relished late in November after other grapes are gone. Used extensively for "sawdust packing."

Flame Tokay. September. Our most beautiful red grape. Berries large, oblong; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sweet. Grown extensively in the Lodi district and one of California's leading shipping grapes. A vigorous, heavy producer.

***Malaga.** September. California's leading white shipping and table grape. The berries are large, oval, borne on large, loose clusters. The flesh is crisp, sweet and delicious. One of the best white grapes.

Maraville de Malaga. (Red Malaga). August. An excellent early variety which reaches the market before Flame Tokay and commands good prices. The berries are a beautiful sparkling red, with firm crisp flesh.

***Muscat.** September. California's popular table and raisin grape. The berries are large, pale amber, sweet and delicious, with the well known muscat flavor. Many people consider this to be the finest of all eating grapes. This is the genuine Muscat of Alexandria.

***Olivette Blanche.** September. An excellent shipping and table grape. Berries elongated, light amber in color, with firm crisp flesh of pleasant, sprightly flavor. The vine is vigorous, easy to grow, and produces well.

***Pearl of Csaba.** July. An extremely early variety introduced from Hungary. On account of its earliness and pleasant eating qualities, we feel sure this variety has a place in the home vineyard and for local markets. The berries are white, round, and of medium size. Probably the earliest of all grapes.

***Ribier.** August-September. A remarkable, extra large, black, handsome grape grown extensively for shipping. The immense round berries are borne on

large, well filled clusters, and are firm, yet juicy, sweet and delicious in flavor. Its high flavor, good shipping qualities, and striking appearance make it a leader in all markets.

***Rose of Peru.** (Black Prince) September. A fine eating grape and often referred to as the "best all-round table grape." A vigorous growing vine, producing good sized, compact bunches of large, dark purple, spherical berries. A fine home vineyard variety.

***Thompson Seedless.** September. California's famous seedless grape, so well known that it hardly requires description. Valuable as a table shipping grape as well as for raisin production. A favorite in the home vineyard on account of its seedlessness.

Zante Currant. This is the grape from which the dried "currants" of commerce are made. The berries are small, round, black, and seedless. Used exclusively for drying.

WINE VARIETIES

We wish to call particular attention to our white wine varieties. There has been a shortage of these grapes in California since repeal and their planting at this time should prove a wise investment.

Alicante Bouchet. (Black) Extensively planted, chiefly for its red juice. The berries are round, medium in size, and firm, with a tough skin which makes the grape a good shipper. An abundant producer.

Carignane. (Black) A popular and excellent wine variety, grown extensively in coastal and interior regions. The berries are medium size, round, with tough skin and sweet juice. A fine producer and adapted to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions.

Franken Riesling. (White) The principal Rhine wine type grown in California. The berries are about medium in size, spherical, juicy, and sprightly in flavor. It makes a good wine when used alone, and is also valuable for blending.

Golden Chasselas. (White) One of the principal white wine varieties of Sonoma County, and is well adapted to nearly all districts. The vine is a heavy bearer and the grapes produce an excellent wine of the Sherry type.

Grenache. (Black) This variety resembles Carignane but is of somewhat higher quality, especially for sweet wines. It bears and ships well and is especially adapted to hot regions.

Mission. (Black) Undoubtedly the first wines made in California were produced from this variety which was brought into this country by the padres. A very good general purpose grape which is also a fairly good table grape. The berries produced on large loose clusters are firm, sweet and good shippers. A vigorous growing variety, particularly adapted to warm regions. Makes an excellent Angelica wine.

Sauvignon Vert. (Colombar) (White) A wine variety of high reputation. The berries are round, golden in color, juicy, and of fine aromatic flavor, producing the best wines of the Sauterne type. A heavy bearer which does best in the coastal valleys. One of the best white grapes for these districts.

Semillon Blanc. (White) A wine variety of the highest quality and bouquet for the coastal districts. The berries are medium in size, round, very juicy. This is the characteristic Sauterne grape.

Zinfandel. (Black) The leading wine grape of California. The berries are rather small, round, thin skinned and juicy, borne on compact clusters. The variety is a regular and heavy bearer, and well adapted to the coastal valleys as well as to the interior. Produces a good quality claret.

GRAPES—American Varieties

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49
No. 1 grade	$ .20	$ .15

Write for prices on larger quantities.

***Catawba.** One of the best red American grapes. The berries are medium large, round, coppery red, vinous and rich in flavor; bunches large and loose.

***Concord.** The well-known American variety, more widely grown than any other. The berries are round and firm on medium-sized clusters; blue-black in color. The flesh is sweet, with the decided "foxy" flavor common to grapes of this species. A grape of good eating quality and also one of the best for juice and jelly.

Isabella. A popular market and table grape, having oval, blue-black berries, sweet and rich in musky flavor. Fine for arbors.

Pierce. (Isabella Regia, California Concord) A very large blue-black grape, showy and aromatic. A good market variety for coastal districts. When fully ripe, the flesh is juicy, sweet, and slightly musky.

PHYLLOXERA RESISTANT ROOTINGS

We were pioneers in the advocacy of the planting of resistant rootings. Our own vineyard was one of the first in the San Joaquin Valley to be changed to this root. Many of the most important resistant stocks in use were imported or developed by us. Of these the two listed are our choice.

The most common practice is to plant the resistant root in location and then bud or graft to the desired variety. Most planters believe that they obtain better stands through this method.

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
No. 1 grade	$ .15	$ .08	$ .06	$ .04

Rupestris St. George. The well-known stock used in California more than all others combined. It is easy to grow and graft. A deep-rooted variety and should not be planted in shallow soils.

Solonis x Othello. A root-stock first offered by us last year after thorough testing by the United States Department of Agriculture. Highly resistant to both nematode and phylloxera and is rapidly gaining in favor. Especially adapted to the San Joaquin Valley. Vigorous grower, and tests show it well adapted to most of the table and raisin varieties, as well as to many of the wine grapes. Thrives on practically all types of grape soil. Appears to have a wider range of adaptability than St. George.

Grafted Grapevines on Rupestris St. George Root.

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
No. 1 grade	$ .25	$ .20	$ .12½	$ .10

We can supply the following varieties: Golden Chasselas, Zinfandel, Sauvignon Vert, Muscat, Semillon Blanc, Black Malvoise.

(*)Varieties especially recommended for the home orchard.

WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK FOR WINE GRAPES?

One of the questions which arises in the mind of the prospective grape planter is: "What does the future hold for wine grapes?" The answer may be found in one of the latest developments in the marketing of certain brands of California sweet wine from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Statistics show that California is far ahead of other States in the consumption of wine. The per capita consumption in California was 3.45 gallons in 1935, while the per capita consumption in New York was .56 gallons.

It is important to place wines in the hands of the Eastern consumer so packaged and priced that he can be assured of receiving unadulterated California wine at a price which will prove attractive. An Elk Grove Company, as well as several other wineries, believe that they have answered this problem by the use of cans. They are marketing their wines in vacuum packed cans and are launching a National campaign for the sale of their product.

Canned wines of good quality can be placed in the hands of the retail buyer in the East at a moderate price. The can makes it possible for the retail cash and carry store to stack or otherwise display California wines without fear of breakage or wastage. The saving in freight and handling is to the benefit of both the producer and consumer.

The wineries embarking on this enterprise believe that canned wine will result in the expansion of the wine market in the East. This should benefit the grower of the grapes from which the wine is made, as well as the wine maker.

BERRIES

For Pleasure and Profit

Every home garden should have a few berry bushes. When a screen is desired for the back yard and you do not feel that you can afford hedge planting, you can use berries for screening purposes. They are both profitable and beautiful during the growing season, when the yard is most in use. Berries from your own bushes are a constant source of pleasure during the season.
We offer only well grown, thrifty plants and list only those which have been proven for home and commercial planting. Berries should be planted in January or February as they leaf out early in the spring. We prepay postage on all berry and vegetable orders within the fourth zone. The total number of berry or vegetable plants purchased (excepting strawberries) determines the quantity rate which is to apply on the order. Strawberries are grouped separately.

Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Longanberries, Youngberries

	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 499
Price Each	$ .15	$ .12½	$ .10

Write for prices on 500 or more plants.

BLACKBERRIES

Cory Thornless. A nice berry for the home garden, as the smooth canes make it easy to handle and harvest. The fruit is very large, with small seeds and handsome jet black in color. Sweet and pleasant in flavor.

Mammoth. A rampant grower of trailing habit. Fruit very large, handsome jet black, sweet and good. The berries are almost identical with Cory Thornless. The vine differs from that variety by having thorns and producing more heavily.

Himalaya. A blackberry having many points to commend it. It bears enormous crops with fruit ripening from July until October—the longest season of any blackberry. The plants are unusually long lived and get along with less water than other berries. The fruit is medium size, roundish, juicy, with very good flavor.

YOUNGBERRY

Of comparative recent introduction but has been gaining in popularity so fast it is now one of our most important berries, both in the home garden and commercially. The fruit is large, reddish black, with rich pleasing flavor. The seeds are few in number and soft. The vines are vigorous, prolific, with few thorns which makes picking very easy; trailing in habit. It is easy to grow, thrives almost everywhere and we highly recommend it.

LOGANBERRY

Thrives in nearly all sections in California. The fruit is large, dark red; sub-acid in flavor. Ships well. Highly prized for canning, jams, and jellies.

Cherry Currant. The leading variety in the San Francisco Bay region. The fruit is of good size and bright red in color. Productive.

Champion Gooseberry. Berries medium in size and of good quality. Free from mildew. The leading commercial variety in California.

Thornless Loganberry (Plant Patent 82). A new variety having strong growing, thornless canes. Berries larger than common variety with longer fruiting season. Promises to become an important berry for home planting and commercial use.

	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 499
Each	$ .35	$ .25	$ .20

Write for prices on larger quantities.

RASPBERRIES

Price Each	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 499
Red raspberries	$ .10	$ .08	$ .06

Write for prices on 500 or more plants.

Cuthbert. (Red). Our best home garden variety and also an important commercial sort, especially in southern California. The fruit is a deep red and of excellent quality. Mid-season.

Ranaree (St. Regis). The best commercial red raspberry for central California. The berries are bright red, medium in size, and firm. Has a very long ripening season and ships remarkably well.

Cumberland Black Cap. The leading black raspberry. The fruit is of fine appearance, tastes good, keeps well, and sells well. Every berry grower should have a few Blackcaps. (Priced the same as blackberries.)

STRAWBERRIES

Price	
1 to 49 plants	$ .03 Each
50 to 499 plants	.02 Each
500 to 999 (Banner)	$12.00 per M
500 to 999 (Progressive, Dorsett, Nick Ohmer)	$15.00 per M

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Banner. The leading variety for both commercial planting and the home garden in territories near San Francisco Bay. The berry is a beautiful deep red; large, sweet and with fine flavor. The fruit is firm and ships well. It bears heavily over a long period and the plants are long lived.

Dorsett. Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1934 and trial plantings made in California in 1935. Produces heavier crops than any other commercial variety tested by the Department, and has a long producing season. On heavy soils, plants must be allowed to run, as matting will curtail production. The berry is very large, firm, beautiful, and most important is superior in quality to most other berries. The color is light red and they make attractive display when in the basket.

Nick Ohmer (Perfect). A thrifty, medium late variety which is popular with the California commercial growers. Berries are large, glossy red, globular in shape, with a bright green cap. Very attractive when packed for the market.

Progressive Everbearing. The best so-called everbearing strawberry. Bears heavily for many months during the year. The fruit is medium in size, a deep red color, with good flavor. A good home garden sort.

Boysen Berry

THE BOYSEN BERRY

The Sensation of the Past Season

The Boysen berry is nothing less than marvelous. The great size of the berries, together with the abundance of the crop would prove an attraction to any planter. Combine with these features the flavor of the fruit, which adds to that of the Youngberry the characteristic raspberry flavor, and you have a berry which needs neither cream nor sugar for garnishment, but garnish with cream and sugar, and the Boysenberry makes a dish fit for a king.

The Boysenberry is far superior to the Youngberry, both in size of berries and flavor of fruit. The berries attain a size of 1¼ to 1¾ inch in length with a girth of about 1 inch. The regulation basket will hold only about half as many Boysenberries as Youngberries. The berries are deeper in color than the Youngberries and are palate tempting in appearance. The vines are somewhat more vigorous than the Youngberry. They are very heavy bearers, carrying the fruit in large clusters. They begin ripening a few days after the Youngberry and continue to fruit for about two weeks after them.

Because of the many desirable features of the BOYSENBERRY, the home garden should have several of them. The commercial planter will find a ready market for them, in any locality. A planting in a young orchard should carry a large part of the expense of bringing the orchard into bearing. For commercial planting, the vines should be planted either 6 x 6 or 8 x 8 feet apart. They will produce the second year.

Price:—Heavy transplants

1 to 5	6 to 49	50 to 499	500 up
$ .25	$ .20	$ .12	$ .10 each

Write for prices for greater quantities.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Read Carefully for Better Results

ARTICHOKES AND RHUBARB

	1 to 10 Plants	11 to 49 Plants	50 or More
Price	$ .20	$ .15	$ .12½

Globe Artichoke. The standard commercial variety. Buds should be harvested as soon as ready, to obtain a succession of crops.

Crimson Winter Rhubarb. A vigorous grower, producing large stalks during the entire winter.

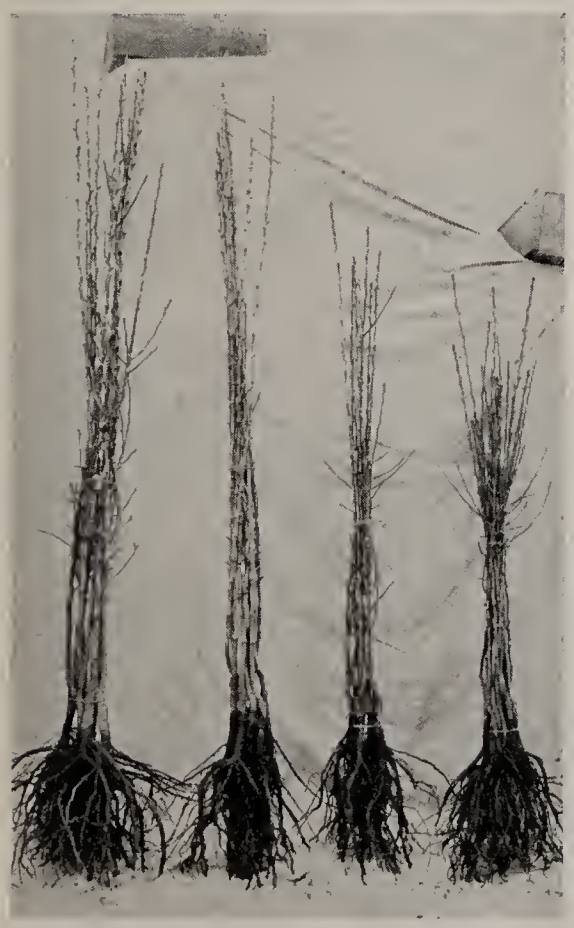
ASPARAGUS

White asparagus is produced by ridging the soil above the plants so the shoots will be kept below ground. Plant the crowns in rows about six feet apart with the plants 24 inches apart in the row. They should be set from eight to ten inches deep. They are first covered with only two or three inches of soil and more soil is gradually added as the shoots begin to grow. Do not cut the shoots the first year.

	1 to 10 Plants	11 to 49 Plants	50 or More
Price	$ .03	$ .02½	$ .02

Mary Washington. The leading commercial variety grown today. Produces large, vigorous, uniform shoots of very good quality. Highly rust resistant.

Palmetto. A variety quite resistant to rust and adapted to nearly all sections. Very early and a heavy yielder.



11/16 in. — 1/2 in. — 3/8 in. — 1/4 in.
Pear Trees Graded by Caliper

FRUIT TREES

When to Plant. Fruit trees are usually dug in this state in December. They may be planted any time after digging until spring. January and February, however, are the best planting months, and the earlier trees are put in the ground, the better growth they will usually make the first year.

Treatment When Received. When trees are received from the nursery, unpack them at once, and unless they are to be immediately planted, heel them in by placing the roots in a trench and covering with soil, which should then be thoroughly wet down. **Do not permit the roots to dry out or freeze.**

Planting the Tree. Dig large holes—at least six inches larger each way than necessary to accommodate the roots. Cut back the ends of roots slightly, and remove entirely any broken roots. **Don't plant too deep.** Leave the bud union showing just above the surface. Fill in with top soil, and firm it well about the roots. If possible, it is an excellent plan to water the tree when planting. After filling the hole about three-fourths full, pour in several gallons of water. When this has soaked away, finish shoveling in the soil, leveling up the ground around the tree.

Don't fail to cut the top back. This is necessary in order to balance the top with the loss of roots which always takes place when a tree is dug from the nursery. If the top is not cut back the result is usually a slow, weak growing tree the first season. If the tree has side branches when received from the nursery, do not remove them all, but leave two or three, shortening them in. (See illustration.)

Developing the Tree. During May of the first season, select three or four young shoots, properly distributed around the trunk, and rub off all other growth. This will induce a maximum growth of the undisturbed branches. During the following winter, remove all growth of the preecding season except the three or four main branches or "leaders." Cut these back, removing from one-third to one-half their growth. During May of the second summer, encourage from one to two shoots coming from each of these main branches, and lightly pinch back other growth. The tree will thus be provided with from five to seven main limbs, and this number is ample. With some varieties, no further cutting back is desirable after these main limbs are formed. In such cases subsequent pruning consists merely of thinning out, where the growth is too thick. With other varieties, it is necessary to continue some cutting back, in order to induce proper branching, and to prevent a too upright growth. It should be kept in mind, however, that heavy pruning on young trees is not conducive to early bearing.

Peach tree with top pruned for planting
Do not cut off all side branches

In most sections, young trees need from two to four thorough irrigations during the summer. Frequent waterings make for rapid growth.

NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED PER ACRE

6x 6 feet	1210	22x22 feet	90
8x 8 feet	680	24x24 feet	75
10x10 feet	435	25x25 feet	69
12x12 feet	302	30x30 feet	48
15x15 feet	193	35x35 feet	35
16x16 feet	170	40x40 feet	27
18x18 feet	134	50x50 feet	18
20x20 feet	109	60x60 feet	12

HOW TREES ARE GRADED

Our fruit trees are graded by caliper, rather than by height. Thus, when they are planted in the orchard and cut back they are of uniform size and more satisfactory to the planter. The grades listed in this book refer to the approximate heights of the trees in feet, and correspond to the following caliper sizes taken two inches above the bud. (Figs and walnuts excepted.)

(See illustration at lower left.)

11/16" caliper and up.....approx. 6 to 8'
1/2" to 11/16" caliper.....approx. 4 to 6'
3/8" to 1/2" caliper.....approx. 3 to 4'
1/4" to 3/8" caliper.....approx. 2 to 3'

GUARANTEE. *The California Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name; nevertheless, it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the California Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock proving untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.*

Section of garden we designed and constructed for Mr. and Mrs. R. F. D. Le Mon, Piedmont Pines.

A Complete Landscape Organization

The service of our Landscape Organization includes every phase of landscape development from the plan and design of the garden and grounds to the execution of construction and planting. Design is carried out in complete harmony with the architecture of the building and its natural surroundings. Quality materials are used throughout, including specimen trees selected from our large and varied assortment, to provide an immediate satisfying effect. In this way, it is not necessary to wait years before the garden presents a finished appearance. Our men are thoroughly experienced in planting methods and the proper handling of plant materials, as well as the installation of lawn sprinkling systems and the construction of retaining walls, driveways, pools, terraces, flagstones, etc.

Costs are reasonable, and cost information is definite. Thus the owner knows what his investment will be. From our plan, sketches and specifications he is able to make sure that the completed project will satisfy him on every point.

LANDSCAPE PLAN IS ESSENTIAL

It is as desirable to have a landscape plan in advance of planting as it is to provide a plan for the building of the home itself. The value of such a plan is apparent at once. There are many opportunities to save money and to avoid mistakes of a permanent character in the layout of even the most modest garden.

The landscape plan should be made as early as the building plan and sometimes in advance of it. We find it often advisable to confer with the building architect, so that the home may be placed to advantage in the most appropriate setting.

Many gardens are expensive to maintain because the owners, trying to save on initial costs, decided they could get along without a landscape plan. Perhaps they relied on ready-made plans "that just needed a little shifting around." Perhaps they thought they could rough out what they had in mind themselves. When the garden is finally completed, all too often, the effect is different from that for which they had hoped and planned and maintenance costs are higher than they should be. Our Landscape Organization can prevent such disappointment. The client's wishes are incorporated in the design to give individuality to the completed project, resulting in a practical garden "custom made" to the measure of his desires. Indeed, whether the garden be costly or inexpensive, a landscape plan is the one solution for obtaining lasting beauty and true economy. We welcome the opportunity to discuss your own home surroundings with you. Telephone or write, and our Landscape representative will gladly call at your home.

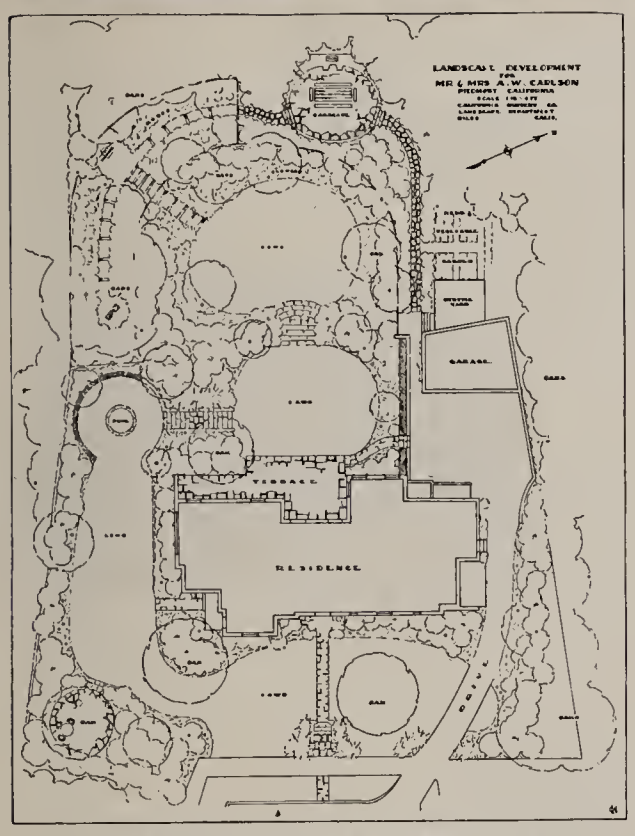
Hillside treatment in garden of Mr. and Mrs. Le Mon. Frederick L. Confer, Architect, designed the dwelling.

One of three large oaks which were moved by our Landscape Organization in the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Carlson, Piedmont. The tree pictured here weighed approximately 40 tons. It is shown one year later at the left in the picture of the Carlson residence on the opposite page.

Information regarding Landscape Design and Service is available to home owners and builders on the San Mateo Peninsula through our nursery at Allied Arts Guild, Menlo Park.

From the oak-shaded terrace there is an unobstructed view of Oakland and San Francisco Bay.

Sunlight filtering through oak branches creates changing patterns on the stone steps of the side entrance.



Landscape plan of the Carlson gardens designed and executed by our Landscape Organization.

In designing the garden of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Carlson, Piedmont, our Landscape Organization was called upon to provide a suitable setting for a large dwelling elevated on an exposed point with the ground sloping sharply away on three sides. The situation commanded a superb view in all directions. Since the boundaries of the property reached down to natural woods on two sides and one large native oak was already in an important position in the rear, an informal treatment was indicated.

We moved in three large oak trees to positions where they would form a setting for the dwelling and provide interesting masses of light and shade without obstructing the view in any direction. The location of these trees was the key to the design of the entire garden. Fortunately the owners, the building architects and our landscape architect worked together on this problem before construction of the home was begun. As the happy result of this cooperation, the completed garden (as evidenced by the pictures on this page) gives the impression of having been developed over a long period of years instead of actually being one year's work.

A dry wall festooned with alpine plants, and stone steps leading to a terrace under the oak provide an interesting treatment of a short, steep slope.

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Carlson, Piedmont; Williams and Wastell, architects.

Federal Housing Administration funds are available for financing your garden development, at moderate cost and under exceedingly favorable terms. This applies not only to the purchase and planting of ornamental shrubs, but includes such improvements as grading and planting lawns, installing sprinkler systems, sidewalks, private curbs and driveways, in fact, every phase of landscaping development. Money is available to cover both the purchase price of materials and the necessary labor. (The Act does *not* cover the purchase of fruit trees and berry vines for commercial planting.)

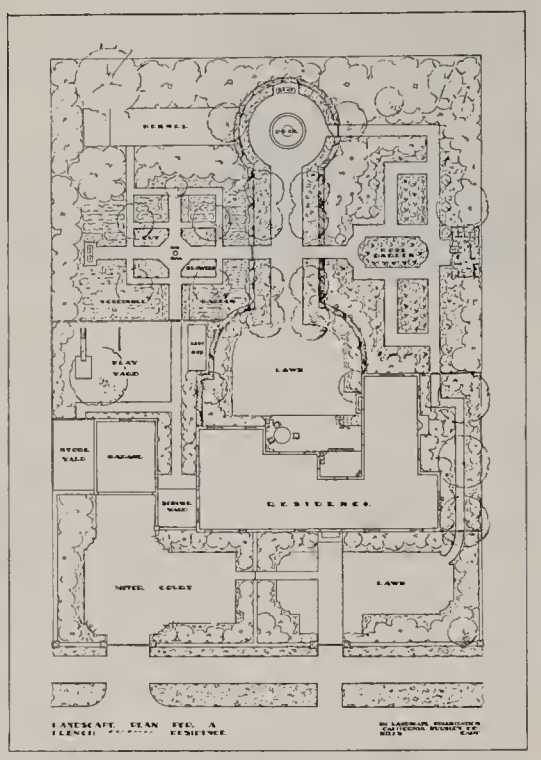
No down payment is required. Loans up to $2,000 for landscaping development and beautification of home surroundings are permitted. Payment is in convenient monthly installments.

Our Landscape Organization will gladly give you complete information about FHA financing. At the very attractive FHA terms, a moderate amount of money invested now in your garden will repay you many times over — in greater enjoyment, as well as in the increase in the physical value of your property.

LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT IS A PERMANENT INVESTMENT

Home of Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Frates, Atherton, Calif.

Plant of Standard Brands of California, Oakland, Calif., one month after completion of landscape development.



Landscape Plan for French Provincial Dwelling.

General Petroleum Corporation Super Service Station on The Alameda, Berkeley, Calif.

Grounds of Hayward's new City Hall landscaped by our organization.

There is no surer or more permanent investment from a viewpoint of both increased property valuation and advertising value than is obtained through proper landscape development whether it be in private dwellings, modern apartment houses, hotels, industrial plants, commercial buildings, or civic projects.

Such well-known firms as Standard Brands of California, Hazel-Atlas Glass Company of California, leading oil companies, municipalities, many owners of private estates and residences have been quick to recognize the trend towards modernization which business and better living demands. In step with this modernization and an important part of it is appropriate landscape development, which our Landscape Organization has carried out for them and offers you, whether it be complete garden design or a more limited planting service.

Our limited Planting Service consists of the preparation of a simple yet comprehensive plan for which a moderate charge is made; supplying plant material at definite prices; planting by our men at a fixed rate per hour.

For those who wish to budget their expenses, we are prepared to arrange credit terms distributing payments over a period of several months.

A cordial invitation is extended to you to visit our several nurseries and inspect the quality plant material and specimen stock which is used in our landscape work.

"Before and After" pictures of "Mollenhauer's" on the Bayshore Highway at Palo Alto show graphically how much a well-designed planting adds to the attractiveness of a roadside development. Chas. K. Sumner, Architect, designed the building.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT

A WORLD-WIDE SERVICE

Seldom does a grower of nursery products find a demand for his material outside the bounds of his own state or his immediate neighborhood. The reason for this is obvious. Live plants are always delicate, and unless of the very highest quality, strong and sound, they are unable to withstand the severe handling involved in shipment abroad.

For many years an increasing demand for "Roeding's Quality" nursery products in foreign countries has borne witness not only to superiority of plant material, but to a tradition of service. The first catalog ever published in a foreign language by a nursery company in California was distributed by California Nursery Company more than forty years ago. Since that time the story of "Roeding's Quality" products has spread far, and today trees and plants from our fields are to be found producing the finest fruits and adding charm to gardens on every continent of the globe.

Recently a new airway service, swinging out across the Pacific toward the Orient, found the islands of Midway and Wake conveniently situated for the establishment of bases, and turned to California Nursery Company for assistance in landscape development. Passengers on Pan American Clipper ships stopping at Midway and Wake Islands now find splendid accommodations set in beautiful surroundings of landscape material supplied from our growing grounds.

A large corporation developing the oil deposits of Bahrein, in the Persian Gulf, found fruit tree and ornamental planting a difficult problem because of extreme temperature ranges, high winds, and little rain. California Nursery Company was glad to cooperate in working toward a solution of this problem, and results have been gratifying.

Latin American countries during recent years have realized the importance of developing a fruit industry. Remarkable progress has been made in this direction and today one may be sure to find "Roeding's Quality" fruit trees and grapevines in new orchards and vineyards throughout Mexico, South and Central America.

Some time ago one of our friends located far out in Inner Asia wrote to us about unusual conditions of transport that had hindered him in obtaining fruit trees for a region where good fruit was unknown. Distance alone was not the only obstacle, but temperatures along the route would be high, and toward the end of the journey it would be necessary to transport the trees on muleback over desolate mountain passes.

An order of selected trees was prepared for him and specially packed in small, strong cases; was shipped from San Francisco by fast trans-Pacific steamer to Hong Kong, transshipped to Haiphong, on the coast of French Indo-China, up the twisting railway to railhead at Yunnanfu, and then almost five weeks by mule and coolie porters into remote Inner Asia where the highlands of Tibet and Burma come down to meet the hill country of West China.

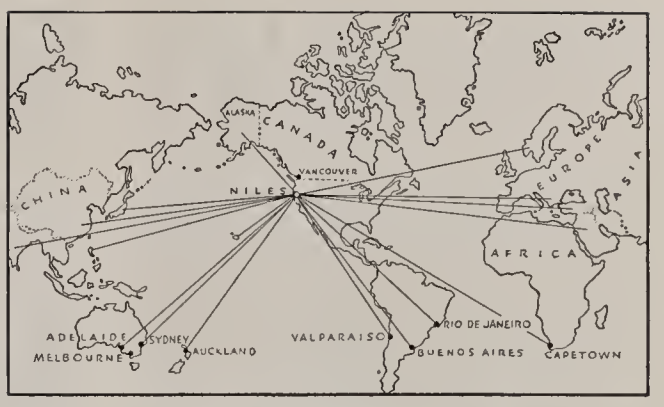
Recently a letter from this friend across the world came to our desk, and we believe many people in distant lands will be interested in what he has to say:

"The order of fruit trees, berry plants, and grapevines shipped by you December 15 reached us on March 30, on the Tibetan border. We were anxious lest the stock dry out and die before it reached us, but your packing was so excellent that plenty of moisture was retained and nearly all the stock made a vigorous growth the first year."

Our location at Niles gives us a particular advantage in the prompt dispatch and rapid delivery of shipments to far countries. Stretching out from Niles is a vast network of rail lines which offer the most rapid overland transportation. The ports of San Francisco and Oakland, but a short distance away, afford splendid shipping facilities to all corners of the world. Each year, as the growing season in our fields draws to a close, the sturdy young trees and plants are assembled here. When your order reaches our Export Department the material you desire is selected from this stock, is carefully packed in strong cases, with just the right amount of damp moss or other packing material to protect the plants from lack of moisture during the journey to you.

Write us about your planting problems. Give us a brief description of your location, ranges of temperatures, the amount of rainfall, and we will be glad to assist you in finding the varieties of fruit trees, grapevines, rose bushes, or ornamental plants best suited to your particular conditions. Send us a list of the plants and trees in which you are interested, and we will gladly submit an estimate of the approximate delivered cost of your order.

Our shipping season at Niles begins usually about January 1, and lasts until the latter part of March. Throughout the entire year a vast number of orders are accumulated which must be dispatched to all parts of the world during this brief period. Because our stock is not unlimited it is necessary to make actual reservations of desired varieties as the orders reach us. For this reason we urgently request our friends in foreign countries to place their orders at the earliest possible date, thus avoiding the necessity of substitution or omission.



California Nursery Company Service is world-wide.

Christmas—and Santa Claus (Capt. Edwin C. Musick, Chief Pilot of Pan American Airways, Ltd., Pacific Division) carries California Nursery Company living Christmas trees by Air Express to islands in the Mid-Pacific.

Remarkable results are had from California Nursery Company grapevines planted in Northern Mexico.

Evidence of superior quality. California Nursery Company roses and ornamentals add beauty to gardens of the highlands of Latin America.

"Roeding's Quality" CONIFERS

Abies Balsamea

Abies Concolor

Conifers are the most important group of trees. They form the background of your planting. Upon their quality, form and location depends much of the beauty and charm of your garden. Because of their permanence and dignity they have an individuality that brings them into a very intimate relation with those in whose gardens they are placed.

ABIES . . . Firs

Abies balsamea. (Balsam Fir) Growth erect, branches spreading. Foliage aromatic, dark glossy green above, grey on the under side. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., $10.00; 4 to 5 ft., $7.00; 3 to 4 ft., $5.00; 2 to 3 ft., $4.00.

A. concolor. (White Fir) This is the Silver Fir so much admired in the Yosemite Valley. Resistant to drought and heat. A moderately slow growing tree that is well adapted for planting on a small lot. Makes a very beautiful Outdoor Christmas Tree. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $5.00; 2 to 3 ft., $4.00.

A. nordmanniana. (Nordmann's Fir) A symmetrical tree of moderate growth; branches are flat and fully furnished with glossy dark green foliage. One of the best firs. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $6.00; 2 to 3 ft., $4.50.

A. pectinata (A. picea). (European Silver Fir) Growth moderate. Leaves dark, glossy green above and silvery beneath. Similar to A. nordmanniana but needles are shorter and growth more open. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $5.00; 2 to 3 ft., $4.00; 1½ to 2 ft., $3.00.

A. pinsapo. (Spanish Fir) A magnificent tree, very symmetrical. Leaves short, dark green, entirely surrounding branches. Boxed, 4 to 5 ft., $15.00; balled, 3 to 4 ft., $7.50.

Blue Mt. Atlas Cedar
A symmetrical tree of graceful beauty

ARAUCARIA

Araucaria bidwilli. (Bunya-Bunya Tree) A conifer native of Australia which does well in all sections of the state. Foliage is glossy, dark green and sharp-pointed. Grows in a stately pyramidal form. Should be given ample space as it becomes a large tree. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., $3.50; 3-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $2.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

A. gracilis compacta. One of the most beautiful and graceful of this interesting family of plants. Well adapted for indoor culture and makes a good specimen tree in frostless localities. 5-in. pots, 15 to 18 in., $3.50.

A. imbricata. (Monkey Puzzle) The hardiest of all Araucarias. Its unique habit of growth with long slender branches and prickly leaves makes it a most interesting specimen tree. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., $2.50; 3-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., $2.00.

BLUE MT. ATLAS CEDAR

Cedrus atlantica glauca. The tree pictured on this page is a 30-year-old specimen of this beautiful variety. The long, drooping branches are heavily clothed with blue-grey needles arranged in rosettes. The branches grow directly into the wind resulting in a tree that is evenly developed on all sides. The rather open, stiff growth of very young trees soon changes to the full, graceful beauty of the more mature specimens. Boxed specimens, 12 to 15 ft., $35.00; 10 to 12 ft., $30.00; 5 to 6 ft., $4.75; 4 to 5 ft., $4.00; 3 to 4 ft., $3.25.

Green Column Cypress
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana erecta viridis

Scarab Cypress
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alumi

Wissel Cypress
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana wisseli

CEDRUS—Cedars

The Cedars are the most popular conifers grown in California. They are hardy under a wide range of climatic conditions, grow rapidly, and apparently have no insect enemies. In recent years they have acquired great popularity as Outdoor Christmas Trees.

All of the true Cedars are natives of the Old World and should not be confused with the American trees of various species known as Cedars. American Cedars will be found in this catalog under Chamaecyparis, Libocedrus, Juniper and Thuya.

Cedrus atlantica. (Mt. Atlas Cedar.) Large trees of open growth and pyramidal form. Will grow in windy situations without becoming one-sided. When young, branches are somewhat stiff but with age they become beautifully graceful with drooping branches closely covered with dark green foliage arranged in rosette form. Boxed, 12 to 15 feet, $30.00; 10 to 12 ft., $25.00; balled, 5 to 6 ft., $4.50; 4 to 5 ft., $3.75; 3 to 4 ft., $3.00; 2 to 3 ft., $2.50.

C. deodara. (Indian Cedar) Tree of the Gods. The most popular trees in California and widely planted both as specimens and as avenue trees. Branches are carried horizontal to the trunk clear to the ground. Foliage is greyish-green on young trees but becomes dark green as the trees grow older. More generally used than any other trees in California as a Living Christmas Tree. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., $30.00; 10 to 12 ft., $25.00; balled, 5 to 6 ft., $4.50; 4 to 5 ft., $3.75; 3 to 4 ft., $3.00; 2 to 3 ft., $2.50.

C. deodara aurea. (Golden Indian Cedar) Habit of growth same as Cedrus deodara but foliage at tops and ends of branches is deep golden yellow, contrasting with darker foliage nearer center of the tree. This variety is very rare and stock is limited. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $5.50; 3 to 4 ft., $4.50.

C. deodara prostrata. (Creeping Indian Cedar) This slow-growing type sprawls over the ground like a juniper. Excellent for a large rock garden. 5-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., $3.50.

C. deodara verticillata glauca. A very beautiful type with striking blue foliage. Branches droop gracefully; slower growing than the ordinary deodara. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., $30.00; 10 to 12 ft., $25.00; balled, 4 to 5 ft., $3.75; 3 to 4 ft., $2.75; 2 to 3 ft., $2.50.

C. libani. (Cedar of Lebanon) A native of Palestine which thrives in California. We have the true type with dark green foliage and picturesquely massive branches. Differs distinctly from C. atlantica and C. deodara. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., $4.50; 4 to 5 ft., $3.75; 3 to 4 ft., $2.75; 2 to 3 ft., $2.50.

LAWSON CYPRESS

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. (White Cedar) A handsome pyramidal tree with branchlets, fern-like and feathery; growing more beautiful with age. We consider this the most beautiful of the large conifers. It appears to best advantage when allowed ample space but does not become so wide a tree as the Cedrus deodara. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., $25.00; 10 to 12 ft., $20.00; balled, 6 to 7 ft., $5.75; 5 to 6 ft., $4.50; 4 to 5 ft., $3.75.

CEPHALOTAXUS

Cephalotaxus fortunei. (Fortune's Yew) Dense shrub valuable for planting in damp, shaded locations. Foliage dark green, two to three inches long. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $2.50; 2 to 3 ft., $1.50.

C. pendunculata fastigiata. (Korean Yew) An interesting tree with yew-like foliage, sometimes known as "False Yew." Foliage is dark green; habit of growth compact, upright and columnar like an Irish Yew. Very useful in small places and rock gardens. Balled, or in tubs, 2 to 3 ft., $2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., $1.50.

Golden Hinoki Cypress

Libocedrus Decurrens

Juniperus Virginiana

Juniperus Virginiana Canarti

CHAMAECYPARIS

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. (Lawson Cypress) See page 27.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alumi. (Scarab Cypress) A variety of dense growth and columnar habit; foliage glaucous with a pronounced blue metallic hue. Much used for foundation or accent planting. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., $5.50; 4 to 5 ft., $3.75; 3 to 4 ft., $3.00; 2 to 3 ft., $2.50.

C. lawsoniana erecta viridis. (Green Column Cypress) Habit fastigiate and tapering, foliage a clear, rich green with no glaucous markings. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $3.50; 2 to 3 ft., $2.75; 1½ to 2 ft., $2.25.

C. lawsoniana pendula. (Weeping Lawson) A handsome weeping type, desirable as a single plant; foliage dark green. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50.

C. lawsoniana stewarti. (Golden Lawson Cypress) The golden sheen on the foliage of this pyramidal tree brings the effect of sunlight to the garden at all times. Except in a cool coastal climate it grows best in partial shade. Balled, 2 to 3 feet, $3.25; 1½ to 2 ft., $2.75.

C. lawsoniana wisseli. (Wissell Cypress) An upright columnar tree of great beauty. The dark, sage-green foliage is in crisp, fern-like fronds. A very desirable and distinctive accent plant. Balled, $4.00; 2 to 3 ft., $3.25; 5-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., $2.25.

C. obtusa. (Hinoki Cypress) A dwarf variety with horizontal branches and fern-like tufts of bright green. We recommend this variety for rock garden plantings. 6-in. pots, 1 ft., $2.75.

C. obtusa aurea. (Golden Hinoki Cypress) A miniature variety; foliage gold-tinted and fern-like; fine for small rock gardens or for use as an unusual pot plant. 6-in. pots, 1 ft., $2.75.

CRYPTOMERIA

Cryptomeria japonica. (Japanese Cedar) A handsome, rapid-growing tree with an elongated pyramidal outline and plume-like, upward-spreading branches. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

C. japonica elegans. (Plume Cedar) Foliage fine and feathery, dense and compact; in summer green, in winter coppery. A handsome small tree. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $3.50; 2 to 3 ft., $2.75; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $3.00; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $2.25; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

CUPRESSUS

Cupressus arizonica. (Arizona Cypress) Growth compact; branches somewhat stout; foliage silvery blue; tree of very good form. More hardy than Monterey Cypress, especially for warm locations. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

C. benthami knightiana. (Knight's Cypress) A tall tree of elegant habit, with drooping feathery and fern-like branchlets. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., $1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

C. macrocarpa. (Monterey Cypress) The well-known cypress tree of California. Valuable for hedges, windbreaks and as shelters along sandy seashores. Does well in all sections of the Pacific Coast. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., $2.00; 4 to 5 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c; flats of about 100 plants, $3.50.

C. sempervirens fastigiata. (Italian Cypress) A tall, slender-growing variety

Pfitzer's Juniper
Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana

with straight branches lying close to the stem; for lining drives and for landscape work. Boxed, 12 to 14 ft., $15.00; 10 to 12 ft., $10.00; balled, 8 to 10 ft., $5.50; 7 to 8 ft., $4.50; 6 to 7 ft., $3.50; 5 to 6 ft., $3.00; 4 to 5 ft., $2.50; 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., $1.75; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

LIBOCEDRUS

Libocedrus chilensis. (Chilean Incense Cedar) A rare and beautiful small tree of conical outline, useful in border or large foundation planting. Foliage cheerful, light green and very feathery. A native of Chile and though little known it is well suited for use in California gardens. Balled 5 to 6 ft., $9.00; 4 to 5 ft., $7.50; 3 to 4 ft., $5.00; 2 to 3 ft., $3.75.

Libocedrus decurrens. (California Incense Cedar) A native of the Pacific Coast States. Of vigorous. compact growth with foliage similar to Arbor Vitae. It retains its pyramidal form when mature and is a valuable accent

Meyer Juniper
Juniperus meyeri

Compact Incense Cedar
Libocedrus decurrens compacta

Koster's Blue Spruce
Picea pungens kosteriana

plant. Boxed, 12 to 15 ft., $30.00; 10 to 12 ft., $25.00; 8 to 10 ft., $20.00; balled, 5 to 6 ft., $4.00.

L. decurrens compacta. A dwarf, globular form of Incense Cedar useful for small shrub groups or in foundation plantings. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., $2.50.

JUNIPERUS . . . Junipers
UPRIGHT VARIETIES

Juniperus bermudiana. A small, upright tree with horizontal branches. Foliage is very dark, grey-green with prickly needles. The perky dignity of this little tree is all out of proportion to its size. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $6.00.

J. chinensis pyramidalis. (Blue form) Column Chinese Juniper. An extremely narrow columnar tree, very useful in landscape work for formal planting or as accent trees. This type has silvery blue foliage. Boxed, 7 to 8 ft., $15.00.

J. chinensis pyramidalis. (Green form) Identical with preceding variety except color of foliage, which is medium green. Boxed, 6 to 7 ft., $15.00; balled, 3 to 4 ft., $4.50.

J. chinensis torulosa. An irregular tree with a decidedly Japanesque outline. Beautiful in the background of a rock garden. Foliage is in dense tufts and dark golden green in color. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $3.75.

J. virginiana. (Virginia Red Cedar) One of the largest Junipers. A small pyramidal tree growing 6 to 10 inches each year. Size and form can be regulated by pruning. Foliage bronzy in winter, green in spring. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., $7.50; 5 to 6 ft., $6.50; 4 to 5 ft., $5.00; 3 to 4 ft., $3.50.

J. virginiana cannarti. (Cannart Red Cedar) A small tree of compact and slender growth. Foliage is bright green. A decided improvement over Juniperus virginiana. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., $6.50.

J. virginiana glauca. (Silver Red Cedar) An upright tree of compact growth, columnar form and blue, cypress-like foliage. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., $6.50; 4 to 5 ft., $5.00.

PROSTRATE AND SPREADING VARIETIES

Sizes are determined by spread and not by height

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana. (Pfitzer's Juniper) Of spreading habit with silvery-green foliage. Untrained plants make excellent ground cover; by staking, trees four to six feet high can be obtained. Useful for wide foundation plantings. Will stand considerable shade. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $3.25; 1½ to 2 ft., $2.50.

J. chinensis procumbens. (Creeping Japanese Juniper) A very prostrate form of less than 1 foot in height but having a spread of 6 to 8 feet. The foliage is a beautiful bluish-green. Its numerous short branchlets and dense habit of growth make it unsurpassed as a ground cover. Exceptionally good for covering steep slopes. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $3.25; 1½ to 2 ft., $2.50.

J. sabina. (Savin Juniper) A semi-erect bushy plant; useful for grouping and foundation planting. Foliage an even shade of medium green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., $2.50.

J. sabina tamariscifolia. A low-growing, trailing variety of symmetrical form; densely branched and compact. The feathery foliage is dark bluish-green. Excellent for foundation planting; also very effective used in groups and masses. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., $2.50; 1 to 1½ ft., $2.00.

J. squamati meyeri (Meyer Juniper) From China comes this rare and interesting little Juniper with its twisted, half-upright branches and steel blue foliage which becomes tinged with bronze in winter. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $4.00; 1½ to 2 ft., $3.00; 1 to 1½ ft., $2.50.

PICEA . . . Spruce

Symmetrical trees of upright, conical form. Growth is slow, making them suitable for planting in rather small gardens. Their stiff branches are a decided advantage when using them as "Living Christmas Trees."

P. polita. (Tiger Tail Spruce) Slow growing tree of irregular form; branchlets bunched producing a tufted effect that makes the tree strikingly unique. Very rare. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., $3.50.

P. pungens. (Colorado Spruce) A stiff, little, slow-growing tree that is splendid

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Picea pungens glauca. Beautifully symmetrical, even when young, this slow-growing tree is ideal for planting in small gardens. It may be distinguished from Koster's Blue Spruce by its shorter needles, more compact growth and darker color. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., $3.00; gal. cans, 60c.

Monterey Pine
Pinus radiata

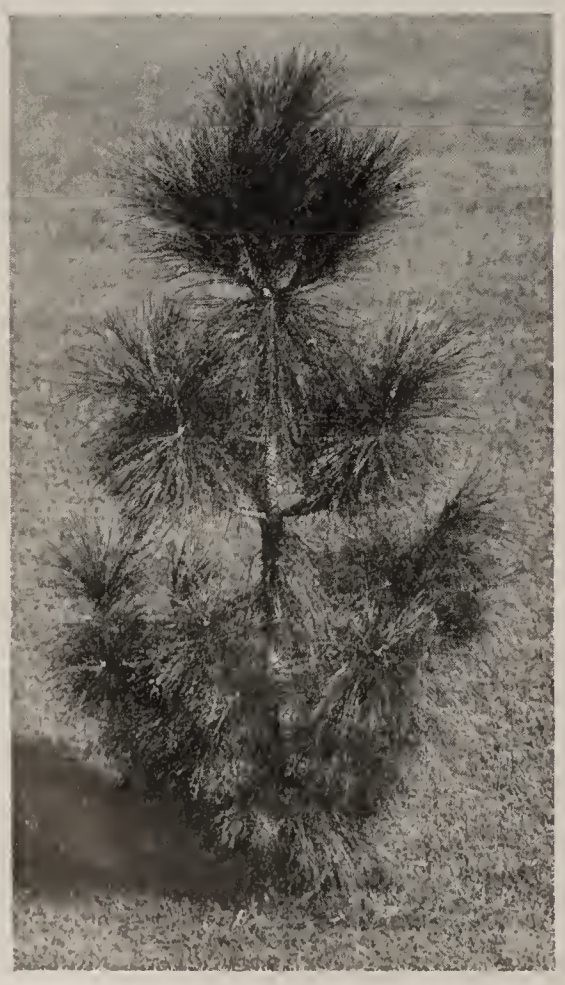
California Big Tree
Sequoia gigantea

as a Christmas Tree for the small garden. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $5.00; 2 to 3 ft., $3.50; 1½ to 2 ft., $3.00; gal. cans, 60c.

P. pungens kosteriana. (Koster's Blue Spruce) A very popular tree with silvery-blue foliage and graceful pendulous branches. Generally considered the most beautiful of Spruces but trees are inclined to be irregular in form when young. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $8.00; 3 to 4 ft., $6.50; 2 to 3 ft., $5.00.

P. smithiana. (Himalayan Spruce) Trunk grows upright while the branches slope downward, the branchlets being very drooping and graceful; foliage closely set, long, slender, and soft; cones are 6 to 8 inches long. The most rapid growing spruce. A tree of decided beauty and individuality. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., $40.00; 7 to 8 ft., $30.00; balled 6 to 7 ft., $12.00; 5 to 6 ft., $10.00; 4 to 5 ft., $8.00; 3 to 4 ft., $5.00.

Canary Island Pine
Pinus canariensis



PINUS . . . Pine

Pinus canariensis. (Canary Island Pine) The feathery, soft green foliage of this beautiful pine harmonizes nicely with any landscape planting. Very hardy and rapid growing. Excellent for tall screen or windbreak. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., $20.00; 8 to 10 ft., $15.00; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

P. cembroides. Small tree with stout, spreading branches forming a round-topped head. Slow growing and a splendid tree for the larger rock garden. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., $6.50; 4 to 5 ft., $5.50; 3 to 4 ft., $3.75; 2 to 3 ft., $3.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 60c.

P. contorta. (Scrub Pine) Small tree with stout branches forming a compact head. Stiff, dark green leaves one to two inches long. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 60c.

P. excelsa. (Bhotan Pine) A graceful, slow-growing tree with very long blue-green needles. Bark on young trees is green and leathery. This variety is often trained into irregular shapes for rock gardens as branches are extremely flexible. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., $5.00; 4 to 5 ft., $4.25; 3 to 4 ft., $3.50; 2 to 3 ft., $2.75; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

P. halepensis. (Allepo Pine) A dense, much branched variety for windbreaks and screens; foliage light green, needles short and slender. Balled 2 to 3 ft., $2.75; gal. cans, 60c.

P. mughus. A densely-branched, dwarf tree, upper branches erect, lower ones recumbent; needles dark green and stiff. Valuable for rock gardens. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., $4.00; 1½ to 2 ft., $3.25; 1 to 1½ ft., $2.50; gal. cans, 1 ft., 75c.

P. nigra. (Austrian Pine) A slow-growing tree with dark green needles. Spread of branches is about equal to height. Exceptionally good for windy exposures. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $5.00; 3 to 4 ft., $4.00; 2 to 3 ft., $3.00; 1½ to 2 ft., $2.50; 3-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., $1.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 60c.

P. pinea. (Italian Stone Pine) Of slow growth; very symmetrical and compact; with age forms a flat, parasol-like head. Foliage deep green in mature trees. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., $20.00; balled, 4 to 5 ft. $4.50; 3 to 4 ft., $3.75; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $2.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

P. radiata. (Monterey Pine) A very handsome and picturesque tree; growth upright and rapid. Does well over a wide range of country. Used extensively for tall windbreaks and screens. (In addition to sizes listed below, we can supply boxed specimens up to 25 feet in height.) Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., $15.00; balled, 3 to 4 ft., $3.25; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

P. tanyoshi. (Japanese Table Top Pine) A round headed tree of moderate growth that lends itself to dwarfing and training into unusual forms. Foliage light grass-green. Balled 4 to 5 ft., $5.00; 3 to 4 ft., $4.00; 2 to 3 ft., $3.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

P. sylvestris. (Scotch Pine) Desirable for its rapid growth and adaptability to soil conditions. Its beauty is in its uneven picturesque habit. Foliage is silvery-green, bark reddish-brown. Balled, 6 to 8 ft., $6.50; 5 to 6 ft., $5.50; 4 to 5 ft., $4.00; 3 to 4 ft., $3.25; 2 to 3 ft., $2.75; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $2.00; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

Pinus Mughus
A gem for the rock garden

PSEUDOTSUGA

Pseudotsuga douglasi. (Douglas Fir) The variety used most largely for cut Christmas Trees in California. Soft aromatic needles of dark green. Should be sheltered from heavy winds while young. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., $20.00; 8 to 10 ft., $15.00; balled, 6 to 8 ft., $6.75; 5 to 6 ft., $5.00.

PODOCARPUS

Podocarpus elongatus. (Fern Leaf Pine) Resinous evergreen making a very handsome specimen tree. When young they are very beautiful and useful as house plants, as they will endure dark interiors better than any other plant. In tubs, 5 to 6 ft., $6.00; gal. cans, 75c.

Weeping Sequoia
Sequoia gigantea pendula

Podocarpus macrophylla. (Yew Podocarpus) Small, upright tree with broad, soft yew-like needles. Covered in fall with beautiful blue and red fruits of unusual form. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $3.25; 2 to 3 ft., $2.75.

SEQUOIA . . . Redwood

Sequoia gigantea. (California Big Tree) Because these trees are the oldest living things most people believe them to be slow-growing. They really grow very rapidly when young and make beautiful specimens. No other tree is so symmetrical. They are ideal for park planting, especially where they can be used for community Outdoor Christmas Trees. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., $2.25; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

S. gigantea pendula. (Weeping Big Tree) The most unusual conifer grown; main trunk twisted like a cork-screw. Branchlets long and drooping giving it a weird appearance. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $6.50; 2 to 3 ft., $4.50.

S. sempervirens. (California Redwood) A group of these graceful native trees will add much charm to the planting of a country place. They grow rapidly and increase in beauty as they mature. Boxed, 10 to 12 ft., $30.00; 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., $3.00; 3 to 4 ft., $2.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

TAXUS . . . Yew

Taxus baccata. (English Yew) This is the tree from which archers made their bows. A wide-spreading, dark-foliaged, shrubby tree of slow growth. Valuable in foundation plantings or shrubbery borders. Bears attractive red berries. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $6.50; 2 to 3 ft., $5.00.

Taxus baccata elegantissima. (Elegant Variegated Yew) Growth rather slow but compact and erect; foliage brilliantly variegated on new growth. Balled, 5½ to 6 ft., $12.00; 5 to 5½ ft., $9.00; 4½ to 5 ft., $7.50; 4 to 4½ ft., $6.50; 3½ to 4 ft., $6.00; 3 to 3½ ft., $5.50; 2½ to 3 ft., $5.00.

T. baccata erecta. (Erect Yew) Of compact, erect growth, more bushy than Irish Yew, but is a more rapid grower with smaller leaves. Does not produce berries. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., $20.00; 6 to 7 ft., $15.00; 5½ to 6 ft., $12.00; 5 to 5½ ft., $9.00; 4½ to 5 ft., $6.50; 4 to 4½ ft., $5.50; 3½ to 4 ft., $5.00; 3 to 3½ ft., $4.25.

T. baccata fastigiata. (Irish Yew) The aristocrats among conifers and the most desirable of all trees for accent and avenue planting. Their present moderate price makes them an attractive garden investment. We have the best single stem type that will not fall apart with age. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., $20.00; 6 to 7 ft., $15.00; 5½ to 6 ft., $12.00; 5 to 5½ ft., $9.00; 4½ to 5 ft., $6.50; 4 to 4½ ft., $5.50; 3½ to 4 ft., $5.00; 3 to 3½ ft., $4.25.

Irish Yew
Taxus baccata fastigiata

Variegated Irish Yew
Taxus baccata fastigiata variegata

Erect Yew
Taxus baccata erecta

Arbor Vitae in Nursery Rows

T. baccata fastigiata variegata. (Variegated Irish Yew) In habit and form like the preceding, excepting in spring the foliage is an intense golden hue, becoming lighter as the season advances. Balled, 7 to 8 ft., $20.00; 6 to 7 ft., $15.00; 5½ to 6 ft., $12.00; 5 to 5½ ft., $9.00; 4½ to 5 ft., $7.50; 4 to 4½ ft., $6.50; 3½ to 4 ft., $6.00; 3 to 3½ ft., $5.50.

T. cuspidata nana. (Dwarf Japanese Yew) Very slow-growing spreading shrub with short, dark green needles. Not so somber in tone as English Yew. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $5.00.

THUYA . . . Arbor Vitae

Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis. (Pyramidal American Arbor Vitae) More slender and compact than the common variety. A beautiful tree for entrance plantings or for accent in formal gardens. Balled 3 to 4 ft., $2.75; 2 to 3 ft., $2.25; 1½ to 2 ft., $1.75.

Pyramidal American Arbor Vitae
Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis

T. orientalis. (Chinese Arbor Vitae) Small tree, compact and bushy; branches stand edgewise to trunk; foliage bright green, bronzy in winter. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $2.75; 3 to 4 ft., $2.00; 2 to 3 ft., $1.75.

T. orientalis aurea nana. (Berckman's Golden Arbor Vitae) Dwarf, compact shrub; foliage a bright lustrous yellow. Fine as a garden plant and for porch decoration. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $1.50; 8 to 12 in., $1.00.

T. orientalis beverleyensis. (Golden Column Arbor Vitae) Grows into a narrow stately column, golden green throughout the year. Much more effective and appropriate than Italian Cypress for entrance plantings of small homes. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $4.25; 3 to 4 ft., $3.50; 2 to 3 ft., $2.75; 1½ to 2 ft., $2.25.

T. orientalis compacta. (Compact Oriental Arbor Vitae) Dense, compact globe of bright green. Presents a good appearance at all times. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $3.00; 3 to 4 ft., $2.25; 2 to 3 ft., $2.00.

T. orientalis meldensis. Pyramidal in shape and of dense growth; foliage a deep shade of green. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $3.00; 3 to 4 ft., $2.25; 2 to 3 ft., $2.00.

T. orientalis pyramidalis bakeri. An improved variety of Pyramidal Arbor Vitae. Superior in every way to the type. Balled 4 to 5 ft., $3.00; 3 to 4 ft., $2.25; 2 to 3 ft., $1.75.

T. orientalis semperaurescens. (Evergolden Chinese Arbor Vitae) A compact variety of globular form and dwarf growth retaining its pronounced golden tint throughout the year. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., $2.25; 1½ to 2 ft., $2.00.

T. plicata (T. gigantea) (Giant Arbor Vitae) Western Red Cedar. A rapid growing tree of pyramidal form, becoming columnar with age; one of our most popular native trees. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., $25.00; balled, 6 to 8 ft., $7.50; 5 to 6 ft., $6.00; 4 to 5 ft., $4.00; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

T. plicata aurea. (Golden Giant Arbor Vitae) An exceptionally beautiful tree of pyramidal outline and green foliage lightly tinged with gold. No other conifer can equal in fragrance the apple and sage scent of this Arbor Vitae. Growth is fairly rapid and it makes a wonderful specimen tree when given ample space. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., $25.00; balled, 6 to 8 ft., $7.50; 5 to 6 ft., $6.00; 4 to 5 ft., $4.00; 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

TORREYA . . . Nutmeg Tree

Torreya californica. (California Nutmeg) A rare native tree with foliage somewhat like Coast Redwood but glossy, larger and pointed. A very ornamental small tree, will endure quite heavy shade. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $4.00.

TSUGA . . . Hemlock

Tsuga heterophylla. (Mountain Hemlock) A very beautiful native tree. Foliage borne as if in immense plumes, somewhat glaucous. Tree very symmetrical in growth. Prefers a cool, partially shaded location. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $4.00.

LANDSCAPE ORGANIZATION

Our Landscape Organization is prepared to handle your planting problems for you. It makes no difference how large or how small your garden may be, we are prepared to render you this service at a moderate price in keeping with the type of development desired. Expert assistance results in a substantial saving in costs by guarding against overplanting and the necessity of removing established trees and shrubs that have been incorrectly placed.

Oriental Arbor Vitae
Provides an interesting accent in this charming garden

THE "NECTAR" PEACH

U. S. Patent No. 86

The Largest Early Freestone Peach

AN OUTSTANDING SHIPPING PEACH

THE "NECTAR" PEACH was discovered by Mr. O. P. Blackburn, of Bakersfield, several years ago. He was impressed with the size and flavor of the fruit on a seedling tree in his orchard. On investigation, the tree appeared to be a cross between a Red Bird Cling and a Stanwick Nectarine. The fruit has the high coloring of the Red Bird combined with the almost complete fuzzlessness of the nectarine.

THE "NECTAR" TREES are rapid growers, making a strong framework and have always set a good crop. The producing orchard is noticeable for the heavy foliation of the trees, the foliage being of an intense dark green. The trees are regular though not heavy bearers, the orchard producing about six tons per acre of marketable fruit each year.

THE FRUIT is of exceptional size for a peach maturing between June 15th and July 6th. These dates are for the Bakersfield area. It ranges upward from two and a half inches to four inches in size. The major portion of the crop, since the orchard came into production three years ago, attains a size of three to three and a half inches.

THE "NECTAR" ranks high among the leaders in peaches from the "sight appeal" angle. The fruit is creamy white, overlaid with a bright red blush for about half of its surface. It is almost fuzzless and the fuzz is easily removed.

UPON CUTTING OPEN the "NECTAR" the purchaser sees a firm, creamy white flesh slightly shot with pink, with a touch of crimson at the pit. The pit is small and parts from the flesh freely, leaving two halves which are enticing both to sight and smell. The underlying aroma of the nectarine is more pronounced when the fruit is cut open.

THIS NECTARINE AROMA is carried over to the palate when the "NECTAR" is tasted. This flavor is not pronounced, but it adds to the delicate flavor of the fruit. THE "NECTAR" also has true peach flavor of a superior quality, especially when compared to fruit ripening at the same time as, or immediately following the "NECTAR."

THE "NECTAR" this year came into direct competition with a long list of shipping peaches. The market reports in the next column speak more convincingly than any words which we can use, as to its desirability as a money maker.

This year, the lowest price which Messrs. Blackburn and de Rusha received was $100.00 per ton, for the 2½" (smallest size shipped) fruit. The high was $160.00 per ton for the largest. One of the largest grower-shipper organizations on the Pacific Coast has planted 20 acres and plans to plant 40 acres this year.

THE "NECTAR" ripens from the inside out rather than from the outside in. Thus it can be picked in a higher state of maturity than most varieties. It is a fine carrier, and has been kept for weeks, in a mature condition, under refrigeration.

THE "NECTAR" is a tree which the grower of shipping fruits can plant with a reasonable assurance of profit to himself. Being patented, it is unlawful for any planter of the "NECTAR" to propagate any trees from budwood, or sell or give bud or grafting wood to anyone else for the purpose of propagating trees, the fruit of which is to be sold. Thus, we can control to some extent the planting of "NECTAR" peaches, and will endeavor to maintain a balance between expanding markets and plantings.

PRICES, yearling tops, on Peach Root.

Caliper	Approximate Height	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
½" up	4-6 ft.	$ .45	$ .35	$ .30	$ .25
⅜-½"	3-4 ft.	.40	.30	.25	.20
¼-⅜"	2-3 ft.	.35	.25	.20	.15

June buds, on Peach Root.

Caliper	1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 299	300 or more
⅜-½" up	$ .45	$ .35	$ .30	$ .25
5/16-⅜"	.40	.30	.25	.20
¼-5/16"	.35	.25	.20	.15

Add $ .20 per tree royalty for any quantity.

THE NECTAR PEACH

COMMENTS

From Pacific Rural Press, July 11, 1936:
"The summer has now been started off gustatorially right by a fill of "NECTAR" peaches. This peach reaches for the honor of being the largest early ripening freestone peach, ripening in June—and its short fuzz is one of its talking points * * * The fragrance is suggestive of the nectarine family. Its size, coloring and excellent quality seem to promise it an important place commercially."

From California Cultivator, July 18, 1936:
"One of the best flavored peaches it has been our pleasure to sample in recent years is the new "NECTAR" peach now being introduced by the California Nursery Company of Niles."

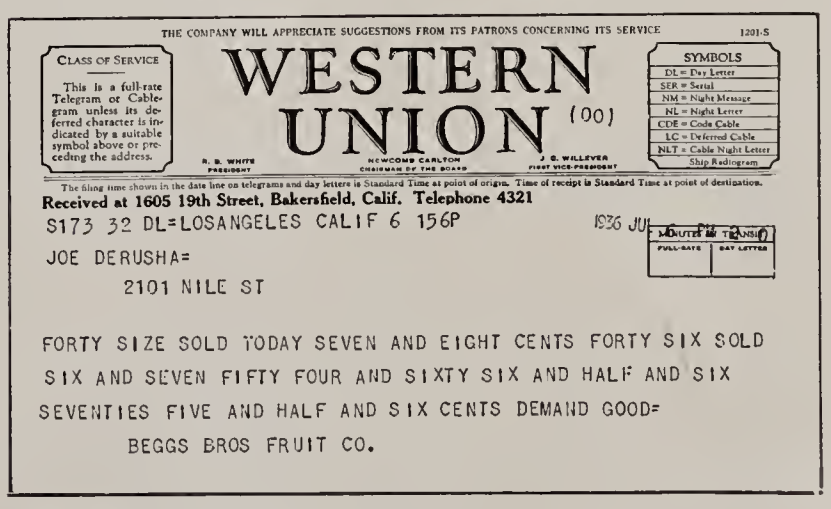
From San Jose Mercury Herald, July 12, 1936:
"This new candidate for favor with lovers of good peaches must surely go far in ways that freestone peaches are used by the consumers of this delicious fruit variety. It is beautiful in color, of exceptional size for such an early peach, and its flavor leaves nothing to be desired."

Market reports, Los Angeles, California

June 29, 1936
Peaches—lb. St. Johns and Imperials 2@4½c; Hales Early 2½@4c; Triumphs 1½@3c; Fosters 3@4½c; **Nectars, 5@7c;** Red Birds 1½@2½c.

July 6, 1936
Peaches—lb. Fosters 3@5c; Hales Early 2@3½c; St. Johns 2½@4½c; **Nectars 5½@7½c;** Strawberry Freestones 2½@3c; Tuscan Clings 2@2½c; Crawfords 4@4½c; Ideals 5c; Maxines 3@3½c; Triumphs 2@3½c; Rochesters 2½@5c.

Note that prices raised, in the face of heavy receipts of other varieties.



THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION (OO)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
SER = Serial
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
CDE = Code Cable
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is Standard Time at point of origin. Time of receipt is Standard Time at point of destination.

Received at 1605 19th Street, Bakersfield, Calif. Telephone 4321

S173 32 DL=LOSANGELES CALIF 6 156P 1936 JUL

JOE DERUSHA=
2101 NILE ST

FORTY SIZE SOLD TODAY SEVEN AND EIGHT CENTS FORTY SIX SOLD SIX AND SEVEN FIFTY FOUR AND SIXTY SIX AND HALF AND SIX SEVENTIES FIVE AND HALF AND SIX CENTS DEMAND GOOD=
BEGGS BROS FRUIT CO.

"NECTAR" TREES ARE SOLD ONLY BY US AND OUR AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

Luis Brinas

ADVENTURES IN

Rose growing is a joy for every month in the year, with just enough trouble to make the joy keener by contrast. It is not the blooming season alone that holds pleasure for the real rose enthusiast. The pruning and spraying of established bushes; the choosing and planting of new varieties; the burgeoning of new leaf growth in spring, all yield a keen pleasure. The really big thrills in rose growing, however, come when a new rose blooms

OUTSTANDING ROSES

Alezane. H.T. (1934) Striking and unusual colors; chestnut-red in bud with open blooms of golden brown paling to coppery-salmon. Flowers are quite double, of medium size and borne in generous number on a vigorous plant. Patented. $1.50.

Angels Mateu. H.T. (1934) Winner of Bagatelle Gold Medal in 1934. Varies from orange-old rose to rich salmon-coral. Glorious, big, double blooms of attractive form on a sturdy bush, with mildew resistant foliage. Ranks with Mrs. Sam McGredy and Hinrich Gaede in beauty and dependability. Patented. $1.50.

Black Knight. H.T. (1934) Flowers as dark as Chateau de Clos Vougeot but borne on a vigorous, healthy plant. The best black-red rose so far. Good form and fair fragrance. Patented. $1.25.

Carillon. H.T. (1935) Described by its introducers as a much improved Mme. Edouard Herriot. Orange-scarlet buds, coral-flame blooms. Patented. $1.25.

Carrie Jacobs Bond. H.T. (1935) Large, magnificently formed flowers of old rose color. Real rose fragrance. Stems are long and strong holding the flowers upright. Patented. $1.25.

Catalonia. H. T. (1933) Buds deep rich carmine stained with orange; open blooms fully double. Bush of robust, rather spreading growth and almost continuously in bloom. A great rose to provide vivid coloring in the garden. (See color illustration on page 36.) $1.25.

Eclipse. H.T. (1935) In the open field in hot July weather it produced buds of almost greenhouse perfection. Open flowers somewhat lacking in petalage. Color is a good medium yellow midway between Joanna Hill and Claudius Pernet. For cutting in the bud stage it is exceptionally fine. A good grower and apparently a free bloomer. Patented. $1.50.

Feu Pernet-Ducher. H.T. (1935) Creamy buds marked with carmine; open flowers light yellow in spring and summer, golden yellow in autumn. Fully double, good form, strong growing and exceptionally free blooming. Patented. $1.50.

Gloaming. H.T. (1934) Exquisite, long buds of pink overlaid with salmon produced on long, strong stems. Open blooms are somewhat like Los Angeles. Patented. $1.50.

Golden Rapture. H.T. (1933) Nicely formed buds of medium size; color bright, clear yellow; blooms freely. 75c.

Lord Lonsdale. H.T. (1933) Beautiful yellow buds of exceptionally fine form. A new rose that has been much admired. 75c.

Lucia Zuloaga. H.T. (1932) A semi-double flower of intense, lacquer red; darker and more brilliant that Cuba. Clean, healthy foliage and a very free bloomer. Better for garden display than for cutting. $1.00.

Luis Brinas. H.T. (1932) Orange-copper buds opening to fully double flowers of dark salmon flushed with gold. A most attractive new rose that blooms freely all summer. A sturdy grower. Patented. $1.25.

Feu Pernet-Ducher

ROSE GROWING

in your garden for the first time. If you have planted the bush with your own hands and tended it with care, the adventure of its blooming after weeks of joyous anticipation will be all the greater. For those who wish for "home-grown adventure," we offer this list of the world's newest and best roses. All of them have been tried and approved by noted rosarians of America and Europe. Most of them will bloom beautifully for you.

OF RECENT YEARS

Angels Mateu

McGredy's Triumph. H.T. (1934) Large, ovoid buds, cerise overshadowed with orange; cup-shaped blooms of cerise-pink overlaid with amber. Plants are strong growing. Patented. $1.50.

Mme. Cochet-Cochet. H.T. (1934) Won the gold medal at Bagatelle in 1932. Has all the good qualities and none of the weaknesses of Los Angeles. The lovely salmon-pink buds are borne on good, strong stems. We consider this one of the finest new roses. Patented. $1.25.

Mme. Joseph Perraud. H.T. (1934) Big, long pointed buds of rose and buff opening to fairly double blooms of shell pink and soft buff. Outstandingly beautiful flowers on an exceptionally strong growing plant. $1.50.

Mrs. Mabel V. Socha. H.T. (1935) Long, shapely buds opening golden-apricot and paling to lemon and gold in the open flower. Tea fragrance. Growth of plant is low but sturdy. Patented. $1.00.

Permanent Wave. H.T. (1934) The name of this rose describes perfectly the form of the petals, each of which is ruffled and frilled. Flowers of medium size borne in clusters at the ends of long, strong stems. Color is deep carmine approaching red in the bud stage. Patented. $1.00.

Rouge Mallerin. H.T. (1934) Petals like scarlet velvet, the most vivid red rose in our collection. Color does not fade or blue even in brilliant sunshine. Nicely formed buds of medium size opening to fully double blooms. A strong, vigorous plant with plenty of good foliage. $1.50.

Signora. H.T. (1935) This new Italian rose has remarkable vigor and is apparently a heavy summer bloomer. Growth as strong as that of Pres. Hoover but more compact. Color is hard to describe—almost orange cerise with darker veining, a wide zone at base of each petal is gold with a pink flush. Holds promise of becoming a standard variety. Patented. $2.00.

Sister Therese. H.T. (1930) Vigorous growth and profuse bloom distinguish this new yellow rose. Because of its height it is excellent for background planting. Buds are borne on extra long stems; they are golden yellow, sometimes streaked with red on the outer petals. Open flowers change to creamy yellow. 75c.

Souv. De Mme. C. Chambard. H.T. (1931) The exquisite form of the buds is a most attractive feature of this rose. Color is deep rose pink with a golden glow shining up through the petals both in the buds and in the fully opened flowers. 75c.

Texas Centennial. H.T. (1935) To date this is the best of the many red sports of Pres. Hoover. Has all of Hoover's good points and coloring of even dark rose, almost red, with a hint of golden glow. Exceptionally fine for cutting. Patented. $1.00.

Victoria Harrington. H.T. (1931) A Capt. Thomas production that is just coming into prominence. As vivid red as K. of K. but much more double. Blooms freely and is extra good in late autumn. Stems are thin and wiry supporting the blooms capably. We expect this rose to become very popular. $1.00.

Vivid Mason. H.T. (1934) We like this rose better each year. Its vigorous growth, free blooming and clean foliage are of real value. Buds are fairly large, of deep carmine and orange changing in the open bloom to rose-pink with gold shades at base of petals. Patented. $1.00.

Warrawee. H.T. (1934) Long-pointed, salmon-pink buds opening to fairly large flowers of exquisite shell-pink with a slightly darker reverse. There are about 25 petals and the open flower is much like Mme. Butterfly. Clove-like fragrance. Patented. $1.25.

"Roeding's Quality" rose bushes are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as "Old Adobe" Dozen, Golden Gate Collection, etc., and patented roses) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.

Mme. Cochet-Cochet

Hinrich Gaede

MINIATURE ROSES

After trying to see how large roses could be grown, some hybridizers are now turning their attention to growing the tiniest roses possible. Miniature roses are very suitable for pot and window box gardening, also for rock gardens. Children take a great interest in them and a child's love for plant life may be developed through caring for one of these lovely little roses.

Tom Thumb Rose. Its introducer describes it as "A red rosebud the size of a grain of wheat, a bloom that can open in a thimble, a young plant that may be covered with a coffee cup." Color of the bud is deep crimson. The open flower is somewhat lighter with an "eye" at the center formed by the touch of white at the base of each petal. A perfect, sturdy little bush that blooms from early spring until frost. Patent applied for. (Stock very limited.) $1.00.

Rosa Rouletti. At a recent rose show a dozen blooms of this rose were exhibited in a walnut shell nestling in the heart of a Belle of Portugal rose. Flowers are of perfect form, fully double, dark pink in color. A very healthy little plant, growing cheerfully and blooming freely under almost any conditions. The world's smallest rose. 75c.

THE GOLDEN GATE COLLECTION

The gorgeous coloring of the roses in this collection will light up your garden like a sunset over the Golden Gate. We have selected these three roses for the following qualities: (1) Strong growth; (2) Cutting value; (3) Colorful garden effect; (4) Free blooming habit; (5) Health and vigor. They will give splendid results in practically any garden.

★ Catalonia.

Hinrich Gaede. H.T. (1931) The most popular new rose on the market today, giving satisfaction wherever it has been grown. Color is more brilliant than our illustration shows. The big, shapely buds which are borne singly on very long, strong stems are rust-red. Open blooms are fully double, rosy-copper in color with brilliant orange tones and dark veining on the outer petals. Few roses bloom so freely—no sooner is one crop of buds opened than a new one is started. Foliage is dark green and very resistant to mildew. $1.00.

Duquesa de Penaranda. H.T. (1931) Whether in bud or fully opened flower, this rose is gloriously beautiful. The slender, shapely buds are brilliant orange and open to fully double blooms of golden peach and salmon shades. A very vigorous grower with glossy, disease resistant foliage. $1.00.

Southport. H.T. (1934) One of the finest red roses introduced in recent years. Buds are nicely formed and open flowers are sufficiently double. Color is bright red with a hint of gold at the heart of the bloom. Pleasing though not strong perfume. Plant is vigorous and easy to grow. We recommend Southport to those wanting a good red rose for cutting. $1.25.

SPECIAL PRICE ON GOLDEN GATE COLLECTION AS A GROUP $2.85
Plus 8c State Sales Tax.

Regular Price (if purchased separately) . . . . . $3.25.

"ROEDING'S QUALITY"

SINGLE ROSES

One of the interesting trends in rose growing the past few years is the increased popularity of Single Roses.

There are many good reasons for this popularity. In the garden, single roses bloom more freely than double varieties. All of them are easy sorts to grow and above the average in disease resistance. They are excellent for cutting since their natural grace makes them easy to arrange whether one has but one bloom or a large number.

The color range is complete from white and pink through clear yellow and sunset shades to dark red.

Cecil. H.T. This variety blooms more constantly than any other rose in our test garden. At any time from April till November there are some of the large, yellow flowers in bloom. Its clear color and simple form combine beautifully with other flowers for indoor or garden decoration. Almost immune to mildew damage. 60c.

Dainty Bess. H.T. The name of this charming rose is most appropriate. The slender, rosy-salmon buds are poised daintily on thin, wiry stems. When open the blooms have broad, fimbriated petals of pale rose. The large cluster of wine-colored stamens adds a distinctive touch to this delightful flower. 50c.

The Tom Thumb Rose

Innocence. H.T. This rose shares in the general popularity of single roses and in addition enjoys favor because of the more widespread use of white in gardens. The immense white flowers open from buds of medium size. The soft rose shaded stamens prevent any suggestion of coldness in the blooms. Petals are very wide and from 5 to 10 in number. 50c.

Irish Elegance. H.T. The best known of the "Irish Singles." The bronze pink buds open to salmon pink flowers with rather narrow petals. Bush is extra vigorous with beautiful bronzy tones in the foliage. Combines nicely with clear blue flowers. 50c.

Irish Fireflame. H.T. The brilliant buds of orange and crimson are exceptionally fine for cutting and come very early in the season. The ruddy bronze foliage of the new leaves add materially to the decorative value of the bushes. Open flowers are golden apricot with faint pink shading. A vigorous growing plant. 50c.

Isobel. H.T. Many people ask for Irish Elegance when they really wish Isobel. The petals of Isobel are broad and overlapping. Buds are orange scarlet. The fully open flowers are of very large size, deep pink in color with slight coppery shading and lighter centers. A rather tall growing sort. 50c.

Vesuvius. H.T. A group of these dark red single roses in our "Old Adobe" garden have been much admired. This variety is a most profuse bloomer, the flowers often coming in large branched sprays which give them great value for garden decoration. This is the most fragrant of the single roses. Not so tall growing as Isobel and Irish Fireflame. 50c.

Isobel

MERMAID

A Single Climbing Rose of Wondrous Charm

Mermaid is quite unlike all other climbing roses. Buds are borne in large clusters but open one or two at a time so that each lot remains in bloom over a long period. Bushes remain in almost constant bloom from May to December. Flowers are entirely single and four to five inches across. The color is a creamy yellow and the broad petals have a waxy texture that adds much to the beauty of the blooms. A very distinct feature is the large crown of golden stamens that illumines the center of the flowers. We have never seen any indication of mildew on Mermaid. The foliage is thick and glossy with attractive bronze tints on the new growth. The plant comes near being evergreen since the leaves do not drop until late in winter. In habit of growth the plants are inclined to droop and spread, making it excellent for covering a wall or as a ground cover for a steep slope. 75c.

Dainty Bess

Chas. P. Kilham

"OLD ADOBE" DOZEN

New roses are added to our list each year. Some of them become standard varieties after a few years and some drop out to make room for other new ones. Those that retain their popularity under the stress of such competition are "real roses." For instance, Golden Emblem, which was introduced in 1917 is still the best and most popular yellow rose to be had at any price. It is from such "tried and true" varieties that we selected the roses for "Old Adobe" Dozen.

This is our greatest rose bargain this year. All bushes are our number one grade, two-year-old budded plants; the best that money can buy.

Chas. P. Kilham. H.T. (1926) Buds are unusually long and slender with high-pointed centers. As the orange-red buds slowly open they disclose shades of oriental red and rosy orange. When open the blooms are fully double with long, slightly quilled petals of dark coppery rose. 60c.

Condesa de Sastago. H.T. (1933) The brilliant colors of this new rose from sunny Spain will win your admiration. Inside of petals rosy-red, reverse golden-yellow. It likes heat, doing its best in midsummer. Growth of plant much like Margaret McGredy. 75c.

Duchess of Montrose. H.T. (1929) For two years this variety has attracted more attention than any other red rose in our test garden. The buds are exquisitely modelled and of a rich glowing crimson. The open flowers are moderately double and quite large. Delicious apple-like fragrance. 75c.

Etoile de Hollande. H.T. (1919) A brilliant red rose with beautiful oval buds which open to glorious, large blooms that hold their color in strong sunlight, never showing bluish tints. More resistant to mildew than other red roses. 60c.

Federico Casas. H.T. (1929) This gorgeous, new rose was admired by all who visited our test gardens. It is best described as being larger, darker and stronger growing than Talisman. It will be a permanent addition to the list of worthwhile roses. 75c.

Golden Emblem. H.T. (1917) Large, perfectly formed buds of brilliant yellow striped with crimson on the outer petals. The blooms open slowly and are dark golden yellow. By far the best clear yellow rose for outdoor growing. 60c.

Imperial Potentate. H.T. (1923) Splendidly formed buds of rosy carmine which open to crisp petalled blooms of shining rose-pink. Foliage is exceptionally fresh and fine. An unusually fragrant rose and one which we highly recommend. 50c.

Lady Forteviot. (1928) Form similar to Angele Pernet but color is more golden. Foliage dark and glossy; bush grows well and produces a generous amount of flowers; resistant to mildew. 60c.

Mari Dot. H.T. (1927) This rose challenges attention by its remarkable vigor and beauty. Bushes in our test garden are almost constantly in bloom from April to November regardless of weather conditions. Growth is extremely vigorous; the whole plant being well covered with glossy, holly-like foliage. Buds are reddish salmon opening to double blooms of brilliant salmon pink overlaid with a coppery sheen. 60c.

Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont. H. T. (1929) Everyone likes this variety for its cheerful profusion of bloom. It is an extremely easy variety to grow, the dark green, glossy foliage being almost immune to mildew. In color it is a dark orange-yellow. Buds are small but beautifully formed. A most satisfactory variety and one that has won many gold medals. 60c.

Talisman. H.T. (1929) The coloring is most unusual, being a combination of gold, apricot, pink and carmine in mingled splashes, streaks and blends. For greatest satisfaction the flowers should be cut in the tight-bud stage. (See illustration in color on page 45.) 50c.

Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont

Mrs. Sam McGredy. H.T. (1929) This lovely rose is gaining steadily in popularity entirely on its merit. For elegant, shapely buds it cannot be surpassed; practically every flower is perfect. Buds are produced singly on strong, slender stems. The color is a glowing combination of red, copper and orange changing to warm pink with golden suffusion as flowers age. The clear bronze color of the new foliage gives the plants unusual beauty in early spring before the appearance of flowers. 75c.

Special Price on

"OLD ADOBE" DOZEN

as a group . . . $6.65
Plus 20c State Sales Tax

Regular price
(if purchased separately)
$7.60

Etoile de Hollande

General List of
"ROEDING'S QUALITY"
BUSH ROSES

TEAS, HYBRID TEAS, HYBRID PERPETUALS AND POLYANTHAS

(Varieties of recent introduction are marked * and date of introduction given)

***Alezane.** H.T. (1934) Chestnut-red. Described on page 34. Patented. $1.50.

American Beauty. H.P. We do not recommend this rose for general garden use but many will wish to grow it for sentimental reasons. In some gardens it produces lovely blooms in early spring and late autumn. Crimson-carmine, shaded deep pink, very fragrant. 50c.

Angele Pernet. H.T. (1924) None of the most recently introduced roses can equal Angele in intensity of coloring. Buds are deep, flaming orange, opening to semi-double blooms of brilliant reddish apricot. Petals are beautifully notched and frilled. Foliage is glossy and remarkably free from mildew. 60c.

***Angels Mateu.** H.T. (1934) Salmon-coral. Described on page 34. Patented. $1.50.

Austrian Copper. Briar. Plant this brilliant old favorite among shrubbery where it will not be disturbed. Prune lightly or not at all except for removal of very old, weak branches. Single blooms, petals orange-red on inside, yellow on reverse. Occasional flowers are entirely yellow. 50c.

***Autumn.** H.T. (1928) As the name suggests, this rose is of mingled shades of burnt orange and red. Somewhat like President Herbert Hoover but smaller, darker and more double. Rather susceptible to mildew if neglected. 50c.

***Black Knight.** H.T. (1934) Dark velvet red. Described on page 34. Patented. $1.25.

***Caledonia.** H.T. (1928) This is the best pure white rose of recent years. Buds are extra long and open very slowly. Sometimes inclined to ball but exquisitely lovely when well grown. 60c.

***Carrie Jacobs Bond.** H.T. (1935) Old rose color. Described on page 34. Patented. $1.25.

***Catalonia.** H.T. (1933) Carmine and orange. Described on page 34. $1.00.

Golden Emblem

Cecil. H.T. Very large, single flowers of clear, golden yellow. Combines beautifully with other garden flowers. Resistant to mildew and almost constantly in bloom. Ranks with Isobel and Irish Elegance in desirability. 60c.

Cecile Brunner. Poly. The best known and most popular baby rose for garden purposes. Small, long-pointed buds with daintily reflexed petals; flowers double, bright pink with touch of gold at base of petals; slightly fragrant. Borne in large, loose clusters on long, strong stems. A continuous bloomer. 50c.

Chas. P. Kilham. H.T. Coppery-pink. Described on page 38. 60c.

***Comtesse Vandal.** H.T. (1932) This new European rose is the sensation of the year, having taken five European Gold Medals. The long pointed buds are of coral and salmon suffused with gold. Patented. $1.00.

***Condesa de Sastago.** (1933) Rose red with gold reverse. Described on page 38. 75c.

Cuba. H.T. Brilliant orange-scarlet buds of great length which open to large, almost single flowers of vermillion and orange. A gorgeous bedding rose. 50c.

"Daily Mail." (See Mme. Edouard Herriot) 50c.

Dainty Bess. H.T. Single pink. Described on page 37. 50c.

We ship bare root roses postpaid in California from December 5th until March 20th. For points outside California add 10 per cent to the order for postage charges. Overpayments will be refunded. After March 20th we can supply most varieties growing in pots. These must be shipped by express at expense of customers.

Mrs. Sam McGredy

Dame Edith Helen. H.T. (1926) Wonderful pointed buds which open very slowly to large, perfectly formed blooms. The color is an even shade of brilliant pink. Very fragrant. Best results are obtained from this rose if it is pruned lightly into a tall bush. 50c.

***Dazla.** H.T. (1930) Brownish-orange changing to orange-scarlet. Semi-single bedding variety of striking brilliance. 50c.

***Director Rubio.** H.T. (1928) This rose is "different." The large, thick petals are interspersed with short curled ones which give the flower a peony-like form. The color is warm, rich pink in the open bloom and dark carmine in the bud. Flowers are borne on strong stiff stems. 50c.

Mari Dot

Duchess of Athol

Duchess of Athol. H.T. (1928) The coloring of this rose when open is like that of a beautifully ripened peach. The large, globular buds are bronzy orange: the thick-petalled, double flowers of apricot and gold flushed with rose are borne in great profusion. Foliage is dark bronzy green and remarkably mildew-proof. We like it very much. 50c.

***Duchess of Montrose.** (1929) Dark red. Described on page 38. 75c.

***Duquesa de Penaranda.** H.T. (1931) Golden peach. Described on page 36. $1.00.

***Eclipse.** H.T. (1935) Clear yellow. Described on page 34. Patented. $1.50.

E. G. Hill. H.T. (1929) This is the most unfading of all red roses; the color remaining brilliant scarlet under hot sun. Flowers are fully double and unusually long lasting when cut. Blooms are produced singly on long stems which make it ideal for cutting. A very profuse bloomer even during the cold days of late autumn. 50c.

AN INVITATION

In this book we try to describe for you 126 varieties of roses, but we know that words cannot adequately picture so many roses. Therefore, we have planted in our test garden 250 varieties, both new and old, growing and blooming under average California garden conditions. April and May, just after our Spring Bulb Show, are the best rose months with us but rose lovers will find our garden interesting from April to November. You are invited to visit our Rose Garden at any time to make your selection of new varieties from roses actually in bloom.

Etoile de Hollande. H.T. Brilliant red. Described on page 38. 60c.

Federico Casas. H.T. Rose-pink and gold. Described on page 38. 75c.

Feu Joseph Looymans. H.T. (1922) Remarkable for the length and beautiful form of its apricot-colored buds and also for its unusually bright, glistening foliage. The open blooms of golden buff are quite full and hold their color exceptionally well. Very resistant to mildew. 50c.

***Feu Pernet-Ducher.** H.T. (1935) Light yellow. Described on page 34. Patented. $1.50.

F. K. Druschki. H.P. Outer petals of buds occasionally tinged with pink; open blooms pure white, large and moderately full. Flowers are produced on long vigorous canes. Foliage abundant but rough in texture. An old favorite because of its hardiness and vigorous growth. 50c.

General MacArthur. H.T. Bright scarlet, large and full, very sweet scented; buds usually borne on long, stout stems with beautiful foliage. An ideal rose for cutting. 50c.

***Gloaming.** H.T. (1934) Salmon-pink. described on page 34. Patented. $1.50.

***Golden Dawn.** H.T. (1929) Sunflower-yellow buds tipped and streaked with crimson. The fully double blooms of Marechal Niel yellow are sometimes lightly marked with pink on the outer petals and are borne erect on strong stems. The best pale yellow rose for California gardens. 60c.

***Golden Moss.** H. Moss. (1932) Fat pinkish buds opening to buff flowers with a pinkish tinge gradually fading to creamy-yellow; fully double; fragrant. Tall growing and can be used as a pillar rose. $1.00.

Golden Emblem. H.T. (1917) Large, perfectly formed buds of brilliant yellow striped with crimson on the outer petals. The blooms open slowly and are dark golden yellow. By far the best clear yellow rose for outdoor growing. (See illustration in color on page 39) 60c.

***Golden Rapture.** H.T. (1933) Golden yellow. Described on page 34. 75c.

***Grenoble.** H.T. (1932) A majestic new rose of brilliant red. Tall growing with lovely buds on long stems. 60c.

Hadley. H.T. Flowers rich crimson with velvety texture, of good shape, size and substance; very sweetly scented. A very good rose for cutting. 50c.

Hinrich Gaede. (1931) Without doubt the best rose introduced in the past four years. Color is rosy copper with brilliant orange tones which hold until the last petal drops. Buds are extra large, of good form and usually borne singly on very long, strong stems. It blooms freely and the dark glistening foliage is very resistant to mildew. You cannot pass this rose without exclaiming over its unusual beauty. (See illustration in color on page 36.) $1.00.

Hoosier Beauty. H.T. The dark red buds are long, slender and of almost perfect form. The open bloom ranges in color from velvety red to brilliant crimson and is large and of very good substance. The fragrance is of fresh, spicy quality. 50c.

Imperial Potentate. H.T. Pink. Described on page 38. 50c.

Innocence. H.T. Practically a single rose with very wide, white petals and pale rose stamens. Like all single roses, it is excellent for cutting. A sturdy grower. 50c.

Irish Elegance. H.T. Single, bronze-pink blooms which, while expanding, assume varied apricot hues. Blooms abundantly and has very decorative foliage. 50c.

"Roeding's Quality" rose bushes are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as "Old Adobe" Dozen, Golden Gate Collection, etc., and patented roses, deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.

OAKLAND MUNICIPAL ROSE GARDEN
This lovely garden is set in a natural amphitheater extending from Jean Street on the lower side to Oakland Avenue on the upper side.

Irish Fireflame. H.T. Orange and crimson buds opening to very large single blooms of gold and apricot with pink shadings. Foliage bronze and dark green. An unusually strong growing rose. 50c.

Isobel. H.T. Flowers single and of a rich flushed orange-scarlet changing to brilliant pink and copper with pure yellow centers. The wild-rose loveliness of Isobel makes it extremely popular. (See illustration on page 37.) 50c.

***J. C. Thornton.** H.T. (1926) Medium size, long, pointed bud of glowing crimson-scarlet. A seedling from K. of K. but fully double. The exquisite form and brilliant coloring of this rose give it a leading place among the new red roses. 50c.

Joanna Hill. H.T. (1928) The texture of petals is not injured by cold, foggy weather or scorching sun. The exquisitely formed, long buds are of apricot with just a suggestion of bronze. The open blooms are somewhat lighter with sunset shades of gold and apricot-yellow. Joanna is one of our favorites. 50c.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. H.T. Pearly white, tinted with lemon in center. Large, fully double and of perfect form. Introduced more than forty years ago, this rose is still one of the best in its class. With the increasing popularity of white flowers we find it much in demand. A very satisfactory white rose. 50c.

K. of K. (Kitchener of Khartoum). H. T. Semi-double; intense scarlet with large velvety petals. The blooms of unusual beauty are borne profusely on extra long stems. 50c.

Lady Forteviot. (1928) Form similar to Angele Pernet but color is more golden. Foliage dark and glossy; bush grows well and produces a generous amount of flowers; resistant to mildew. 60c.

Lady Hillingdon. T. Deep rich apricot-yellow in color; buds long, pointed and beautifully formed. Foliage when young dark violet, turning to deep green with age. A beautiful and graceful bush that is almost continuously in bloom. 50c.

Lady Margaret Stewart. H.T. (1927) A gorgeous rose which we like better each year. The long, high-centered buds of orange-yellow are veined and splashed with scarlet and the reverse of the petals is streaked with orange and carmine. Lady Margaret likes hot weather and the color is most intense in summer; spring blossoms are sometimes rather pale. (See illustration in color on page 43.) 50c.

Lafayette. Poly. Moderately double blooms of lovely cherry-red borne in large, loose clusters throughout the year. A really continuous bloomer and in the San Francisco Bay region a hedge is never without flowers. Unexcelled as a low hedge. Its average height is two to three feet. 50c.

***Lord Lonsdale.** H.T. (1933) Light yellow. Described on page 34. 75c.

Los Angeles. H.T. Lovely, long buds opening slowly to blooms of beautiful form. The color is flaming pink, springing from a golden base. A dependable bloomer, rose succeeding rose throughout the season. Stems are long and strong, making it ideal for cutting. 50c.

***Lucia Zuloago.** H.T. (1932) Lacquer red. Described on page 34. $1.00.

***Luis Brinas.** H.T. (1932) Salmon pink. Described on page 34. Patented. $1.25.

Lulu. H.T. The buds of this lovely little rose are exceptionally long and slender with the tips of the petals recurving very sharply. The most exquisitely modeled buds imaginable. Color is a warm salmon-pink. The open blooms are semi-double. 50c.

***Malar-Ros.** H.T. (1932) A large, dark red rose with the finest perfume of any new rose. Flowers blue somewhat in sun but it is worth growing for its heavenly fragrance. $1.00.

Mari Dot. H.T. (P. Dot, 1927) This rose challenges your attention by its remarkable vigor and beauty. Buds are reddish salmon-yellow opening to double blooms of brilliant salmon-pink overlaid with a faint coppery sheen. There is a luminous effect to the petalage that is usually found only in poppies and begonias. The plant grows very strongly and blooms through hot or cold weather. Foliage is very glossy and holly-like. (Illustrated in color on page 39.) 60c.

E. G. Hill

WATERING ROSES

In watering roses it is best to let the water run slowly into a basin dug around the bush. Water roses preferably in the morning; never wet the foliage in late evening. A good mulch of rotted manure or peat moss is of assistance in retaining soil moisure in summer. Where a mulch is used, very little summer cultivation is required except an occasional stirring of the mulch to prevent its packing.

Buy only No. 1 grade rose bushes that will bloom abundantly the first year. They will give you more flowers at less cost per flower than roses of lighter grade. Every "Roeding's Quality" Rose is No. 1 Grade.

OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN CALIFORNIA

Dame Edith Helen

Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

When planting a rose garden the best effect is obtained by planting three or more bushes of a variety. The concentration of color gives character to your garden. When cutting blooms for indoor decoration it is a great convenience to be able to gather a large number of one kind.

Hoosier Beauty

***Mary Hart.** H.T. (1932) A red sport of Talisman with extra long buds and fine fragrance. Flowers are of true Talisman form and are borne very freely. Patented. $1.00.

***McGredy's Ivory.** (1929) The size and perfection of form of this wonderful rose are almost unbelievable. It stays in the full bud stage for several days, the thick petals opening very slowly though it does not ball. Color is a warm ivory that is most attractive. 75c.

***McGredy's Scarlet.** H.T. (1930) The color is dark, glowing rose rather than scarlet. A real find among the new roses. Buds are extra long, pointed and borne on long stems. Open blooms are quite fragrant, large and sufficiently double. We like this rose very much. 50c.

***McGredy's Triumph.** H.T. (1934) Cerise-pink. Described on page 35. Patented. $1.50.

***Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem.** H. T. (1926) An awkward name has handicapped this brilliant rose. Buds are a bit short but they are produced very freely and the color is gorgeous. Petals are exceptionally thick and dark orange-yellow, heavily veined and suffused with red. Flowers are of medium size and fully double. 50c.

Mme. Butterfly. H.T. Flowers light pink, suffused with gold and apricot near the base of the petals; buds carried on erect stems; foliage and habit of growth very good. A very fragrant rose of almost perfect form. 50c.

***Mme. Cochet-Cochet.** H.T. Pink. Described on page 35. Patented. $1.25.

***Mme. Joseph Perraud.** H.T. (1934) Rose and buff. Described on page 35. $1.50.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. H.T. (Daily Mail) Supreme as a bedding rose on account of its profusion of bloom and vivid color. The old-rose-colored outer petals curl back, disclosing a riot of color from coral-red to flame pink, the base of each petal tipped with gold. 50c.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough. H.T. A superb pink rose. The long buds of perfect form open to large, fully double blooms of dark glistening pink with a glint of yellow at the base of the petals. Stems are long and slender but give ample support to the unusually large blossoms. 50c.

We ship bare root roses postpaid in California from December 5th until March 20th. For points outside of California add 10 per cent to the order for postage charges. Overpayments will be refunded. After March 20 we can supply most varieties growing in pots. These must be shipped by express at expense of customers.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. H.T. The successful result of the effort to find a rose of Claudius Pernet type that would retain its color and give good blooms throughout the season under ordinary garden conditions. Has well-formed buds and fairly large, double flowers of clear, even yellow, produced on good stems. 50c.

Mrs. Henry Bowles. H.T. Each year adds to the popularity of this charming rose. Warm pink, flushed with salmon. In constant and profuse bloom from early spring until late fall. 50c.

We are members of The American Rose Society. All rose lovers are urged to join this society to obtain the many benefits to be enjoyed. Membership $3.50 annually. We will gladly send you an application blank and the address of the secretary of your nearest local unit.

***Mrs. Mabel V. Socha.** H.T. Yellow. Described on page 35. Patented. $1.00.

***Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont.** H.T. (1929) The most profusely blooming yellow rose grown. Buds are small but exquisitely formed and of a dark orange-yellow that holds well. Bushes are compact with dark green, glossy, mildew-resistant foliage. A most satisfactory variety and one that has won many gold medals. (Illustrated in color on page 38.) 60c.

***Mrs. Sam McGredy.** H.T. (1929) For elegant, shapely buds, this beautiful rose cannot be surpassed. Buds are produced singly on strong slender stems. The color is a glowing combination of red, copper and orange changing to warm pink with gold suffusion as the flower ages. It combines exceptionally fine form with brilliant coloring and clean, healthy foliage. (Illustrated in color on page 39.) 75c.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

Night. H.T. Like all the so-called "black roses" the color of Night varies considerably. Buds in early spring are dark maroon, almost black, and in summer dark red. There is some tendency to sunburn in hot weather. A very interesting rose for those who want something unusual. 60c.

Ophelia. H.T. Salmon-flesh, shaded with rose; large, beautifully formed buds standing up well on stiff stems; growth vigorous and a free bloomer. 50c.

Padre. H.T. Coppery red, shaded with yellow at base of petals. Semi-double blooms with notched petals of soft, deep rose retain their beauty until the last petals drop. Of more than average height. Almost continuously in bloom. 50c.

***Permanent Wave.** H.T. (1934) The name of this rose describes perfectly the form of the petals, each of which is beautifully ruffled and frilled. Flowers are of medium size and borne in clusters at the ends of long, strong stems. Color is deep carmine approaching red in the bud stage. We found this rose exceptionally popular among ladies visiting our gardens. Patented. $1.00.

Lady Margaret Stewart

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough

***Pink Dawn.** H.T. (1935) Perfectly full, double flowers of deep rose changing to soft pink with a gold base and gold veining. Buds are extra long and of good form, excellent for cutting. $1.25.

***Portadown Fragrance.** H.T. A rose of intensely sweet fragrance, good color and form but rather sprawly growth. Buds and flowers extra large, rose pink with salmon tints. We like it. 75c.

President Herbert Hoover. H.T. (1930) The buds, borne upright on long, strong stems, are long and pointed. The inner side of the outer petals is dark pink and rose, the reverse side is orange streaked with red; the center petals are shaded salmon and apricot. It is very fragrant and an exceptionally vigorous grower. 50c.

***President Plumecocq.** (1931) Long buds of coppery-pink and orange borne on strong stems. Similar to Rev. F. Page-Roberts which it surpasses in vigor but not in beauty of individual blooms. 60c.

Rapture. H.T. A sport of Mme. Butterfly and somewhat darker in color. It has beautiful form, exquisite fragrance and healthy growth to recommend it. We like it better than Mme. Butterfly. 50c.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. H.T. Long buds, varying in color from deep coppery pink to orange and red. Petals of open blooms are pure golden yellow on the inside and stained on the outside with copper and red. Growth is somewhat dwarf but flowers are always produced on long stems that are slender but strong. 50c.

Rouge Mallerin. H.T. (1934) Petals like scarlet velvet, the most vivid red rose in our collection. Color does not fade or blue even in brilliant sunshine. Nicely formed buds of medium size opening to fully double blooms. A strong, vigorous plant with plenty of good foliage. $1.50.

Every "Roeding's Quality" rose grown in our own growing grounds is given individual attention. Ample space is provided between bushes to properly develop the branches and root system. Rootstocks used are those best suited to Pacific Coast conditions. Roses are dug when thoroughly ripened to assure a quick, healthy start in your garden. Rigid inspection precedes grading and packing. Your investment is protected by our 72-year record for reliability.

"Roeding's Quality" rosebushes are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as "Old Adobe" Dozen, Golden Gate Collection, etc., and patented roses) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.

Rose Garden of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Brown, Atherton, Calif.

Our landscape department designed this charming little rose garden for Mr. and Mrs. Brown. Photograph was taken 18 months after planting was completed. A suitable background and the blending or massing of colors effectively adds much to the success of any planting.

***Sister Therese.** (1930) Outstanding in our gardens for its strong growth and freedom of bloom. Buds are large, long, dark golden and remarkably beautiful. Open flowers of creamy yellow are attractive though a bit loose in form. One of the really good new ones. Suitable for background planting because of its tall growth. 75c.

Shot Silk. H.T. Gold and orange buds opening to semi-double flowers of coppery rose shot with golden yellow. The clean, bright foliage is almost immune to mildew. A constant bloomer and a good rose in a shaded or cold, foggy location. 50c.

Signora. H.T. (1935) Orange cerise. (Described on page 35.) Patented. $2.00.

Southport. H.T. (1934) We consider this the finest red rose offered for several years. Buds are nicely formed and come on good stems. Color is a bright red, not dark but unfading, with no trace of blue even in the hottest weather. Foliage is good and fairly resistant to mildew damage. $1.25.

***Souvenir de Mme. C. Chambard.** (1931) A lovely rose with exquisite buds of deep rose-pink. The open flower is quite double with a golden glow shining up through the rose-pink petals. $1.00.

Sunkist. (1931) This sport from Joanna Hill has all the beauty of form of the original variety but in addition has glowing autumnal tints in its outer petals that make its name very fitting. Those who demand long, slender buds for cutting will find this variety most satisfactory. 60c.

***Susan Louise.** H.T. (1929) A lovely light pink bush rose that is a seedling of Belle of Portugal. The very long buds are slightly darker than those of Belle of Portugal and are borne continuously throughout the summer. 50c.

Talisman. H.T. (1929) The coloring is most unusual, being a combination of gold, apricot, pink and carmine in mingled splashes, streaks and blends. It has fragrance equal to Mme. Butterfly and blooms as profusely as Mme. Edouard Herriot. For greatest satisfaction the flowers should be cut in the tight-bud stage. 50c.

Texas Centennial. H.T. (1935) To date this is the best of the many red sports of President Hoover. Has all of Hoover's good points and coloring of even dark rose, almost red, with a hint of golden glow. Exceptionally fine for cutting. Patented. $1.00.

Our Annual Bulb Show in March and April draws thousands of visitors to our extensive show gardens.

SPRING BULB SHOW

Our Sixth Annual Outdoor Bulb Show will be held from March 1st till early April. Early March is Daffodil time when thousands of these cheery flowers in more than a hundred varieties start the Spring Show. Flowering with them are early Dutch Iris, Anemones, Ranunculus, Species Tulips and many rare Cape and Dutch Bulbs. Flowering trees and shrubs contribute to the colorful pageant.

In late March and early April Tulips are at the height of their bloom. This is also the main blooming season of Dutch Iris, Scillas, Tritonias and California Native Bulbs.

The flower arrangement section of our show provides practical and interesting demonstrations of the use of spring flowers.

All flower lovers are invited to attend our show. A special invitation is extended to Garden Clubs to hold their March and April meetings in the gardens of "Old Adobe," our century-old guest lodge.

President Herbert Hoover

The Queen Alexandra. H.T. Intense vermillion on inside and old gold on reverse of petals, which spring from a deep orange base. Its moderate height and free-flowering habit make it an exceptionally good bedding rose. 60c.

Vesuvius. H.T. Shapely buds, opening to dark red single blooms with showy yellow stamens; exquisitely fragrant. A very vigorous grower and blooms much more profusely than other single roses. 50c.

Victoria Harrington. H.T. (1931) A Captain Thomas production that is just coming into prominence. As vivid red as K. of K. but much more double. Blooms freely and is extra good late in the season. Stems are thin and wiry, supporting the blooms capably. We expect this rose to become very popular. $1.00.

***Vivid Mason.** H.T. (1935) A brilliant novelty rose opening deep carmine and orange, changing to lovely shades of rose and pink with gold shading at base of petals. Plant is an exceptionally robust grower with strong stems. An excellent variety for cutting. Patented. $1.00.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts

Warrawee. H.T. (1934) Long-pointed, salmon-pink buds opening to fairly large flowers of exquisite shell-pink with a slightly darker reverse. There are about 25 petals and the open flower is much like Mme. Butterfly. Clove-like fragrance. Patented. $1.25.

***Yosemite.** (1933) We like this little rose very much. Buds are beautifully formed, coppery-orange in color, opening to fully double blooms of orange-scarlet. It blooms cheerfully throughout the season. Foliage is very healthy. Patented. $1.25.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

"Roeding's Quality" rosebushes are strong, two-year-old bushes. They will bloom well the first summer after planting. When ordering roses in quantity (except on special collections such as "Old Adobe" Dozen, Golden Gate Collection, etc., and patented roses) deduct a discount of 10 per cent for 10 to 25 roses; 20 per cent for 26 roses or more.

Talisman

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

Our landscape department is organized to handle your planting problems for you. It makes no difference how large or how small your garden may be, we are prepared to render you this service at a moderate price in keeping with the type of development desired. Expert assistance results in a substantial saving in costs by guarding against overplanting and the necessity of removing established trees and shrubs that have been incorrectly placed.

We ship bare root roses postpaid in California from December 5th until March 20th. For points outside of California add 10 per cent to the order for postage charges. Overpayments will be refunded. After March 20th we can supply most varieties growing in pots. These must be shipped by express at expense of customers.

"ROEDING'S QUALITY"

Climbing ROSES

Every garden can be made more colorful through the planting of Climbing Roses. No other class of plants will produce an abundance of bloom in so short a time. They may be trained against walls or fences with success and many of the more vigorous growers will climb quickly into the branches of tall trees.

A well-grown climbing rose will produce as many flowers as a dozen bush roses. Most varieties will not flower the first year after planting but practically all sorts will yield a wealth of bloom the second year.

American Pillar. H. Wich. Rosy pink with white centers and long golden stamens. The large clusters of single blooms completely envelop the plant. Very vigorous and rampant climber producing numerous strong canes covered with good foliage. 50c.

Banksia Double Yellow. Banksia. Habit of growth same as Double White Banksia except that flowers are creamy yellow and without perfume. Entirely immune to mildew damage. 60c.

Belle of Portugal. H. Gigantea. Flowers soft pink flushed with yellow at base of petals, which are very large. Buds long and pointed, expanding into blooms of remarkable size. Foliage light green. A rampant grower but requires about three years to produce a heavy crop of bloom. One of the loveliest roses grown. 50c.

Black Boy. Clg. H.T. An Australian rose that is becoming very popular. Dark red blossoms, fairly double and slightly fragrant. Extremely vigorous grower. 50c.

Cherokee Pink. Cher. Ruddy pink flowers of large size, single and borne profusely in spring months. An early bloomer. 50c.

Clg. Cecile Brunner. Clg. Poly. A vigorous climber which is very popular. A persistent bloomer, flowers perfectly double, exquisitely formed but tiny and borne in clusters. The color is a soft rose-pink. 50c.

***Clg. Chas. P. Kilham.** Clg. H.T. Long, slender, orange-rose buds and brilliant, fully double blooms. A valuable addition to the group of Climbing Hybrid Tea roses. Possesses the free blooming qualities of the bush type. 75c.

***Clg. Dainty Bess.** Clg. H.T. A single pink climbing rose that is almost continuously in bloom from April to November. Color and form of flowers identical with those of the bush type but the plant is a vigorous climber. The daintiest and loveliest climbing rose introduced in many years. $1.00.

Clg. Dame Edith Helen. Clg. H.T. (1931) Identical with the bush type except that the sweetly-scented, double pink blooms are borne on strong, vigorous climbing canes. (Shown in color on page 41.) 50c.

***Clg. Duchess of Athol.** Clg. H.T. The good qualities of the bush type are repeated in this climber. Brilliant rosy-orange buds open to luscious dark peach blooms; bronzy foliage. 75c.

Clg. Golden Emblem. Clg. H.T. The flowers are identical with those of the bush type illustrated in color on page 39, but the climber produces long vigorous, climbing canes. One plant of this rampant climber will produce a profusion of lovely red and gold buds that open to the glorious blooms for which Golden Emblem is justly famous. 60c.

Clg. Hoosier Beauty. Clg. H.T. Splendid dark red blooms of perfect form and delightful fragrance. The buds are long, slender and of exquisite delicacy of form. Bloom is identical with Hoosier Beauty, which is illustrated in color on page 42. 50c.

Clg. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Clg. H.T. Outer petals of flowers creamy white, center pale lemon; large, full and of beautiful form. 50c.

Clg. Lady Hillingdon. Clg. T. Flowers large and loose with long-pointed buds and large petals; color deep apricot-yellow; foliage when young violet-red. 50c.

Clg. Mme. Butterfly

Clg. Los Angeles. Clg. H.T. Luminous flame pink with golden shading at base of petals. Buds and blooms of exceptionally good form and pleasingly fragrant. 50c.

Clg. Mme. Butterfly. Clg. H.T. Has all the charm of the bush type in addition to vigorous climbing qualities. Slender, shapely buds of shell-pink with gold base. Sweetly fragrant. 50c.

Clg. Mme. Edouard Herriot. Clg. H.T. Brilliant coral-red buds opening to flowers of flaming pink and orange. Flowers are slightly larger and more brilliant than those of the bush type and equally floriferous. 50c.

Clg. President Herbert Hoover. Clg. H.T. (1932) A rampant climbing form of the popular bush rose. Identical in color and form of bloom with colored illustration on page 45. 50c.

Clg. Rose Marie. Clg. H.T. A most charming climber that is unusually vigorous. Its abundance of deep rose-pink blooms with their perfect form and thick crisp petals makes it a very valuable addition to the list of ever-blooming climbers. 50c.

***Clg. Shot Silk.** (1931) Has all the beauty and disease resistance of the bush type but is a strong vigorous climber. Will endure shade better than any other pink climbing rose and blooms freely all season. 50c.

Clg. Talisman. Clg. H.T. (1931) This is destined to be our most popular climbing rose. Like the bush form illustrated on page 45, it has wonderful color, exquisite fragrance, lovely form and is very free blooming. 50c.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

Fortune's Yellow (Beauty of Glazenwood). Noisette. Flowers creamy shaded orange and rose; semi-double and of good form. Foliage bright green. Rampant climber and a prolific bloomer. 50c.

***Golden Climber.** (Mrs. Arthur Curtis James) (1933) Produces huge, golden-yellow fairly double flowers on a plant almost as vigorous as Silver Moon. Stems are long, making this an excellent rose for cutting. Reported to be a recurrent bloomer. Patented. $1.00.

Mermaid. This rose is more of a trailer than a climber. Flowers are very large, single, creamy-yellow, with large tuft of showy golden yellow stamens. Constantly in bloom from May to December. An excellent bank cover. Prune lightly or not at all. Remarkably disease resistant. 75c.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. Clg. H.T. (1927) It is to be regretted that this lovely Spanish rose has been given such an awkward name but because of its unusual beauty it is increasing in popularity despite this handicap. The long-pointed buds are carmine, opening to show the pearl-pink center. Petals are charmingly curled. Blooming season follows that of Belle of Portugal and the two may be planted near together with pleasing results. Flowers are produced on extra long stems. 50c.

Marechal Neil. Noisette. Flowers deep lemon-yellow, large, full and globular; of good form and fragrant. Growth robust, climbing and free-flowering. This grand rose originated over sixty years ago and still retains its popularity. Does not do best near the coast, as it likes heat. 75c.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. H.W. This peerless climbing rose of the purest vivid scarlet color, remaining bright until the flowers fall, is in a class by itself. The blooms of medium size clothe the plant with a blazing mantle in the early summer months. A tall hedge of this rose is a wonderful sight. 50c.

Silver Moon. H. Wich. Long, creamy buds followed by beautiful semi-double flowers four to five inches in diameter produced in small sprays. The petals are of great substance. Its boundless vigor makes it invaluable where quick shade is desired. 50c.

Varieties marked * are of recent introduction.

"Roeding's Quality" climbing roses are strong No. 1 Grade, two-year-old plants. They will make a vigorous growth the first year after planting but will not produce flowers until the second year.

OUR ROSES ARE POSTPAID IN CALIFORNIA

Climbing Rose Marie

STANDARD ROSES

Commonly known as Tree Roses "Roeding's Quality" Standard Roses are top-budded on vigorous stock. They are invaluable for formal gardens, planting along walks, or in cemeteries and public gardens. Since the crown is 40 to 42 inches above the ground, standards may be planted in lawns or Annuals and Perennials may be planted beneath them if desired.

Proper pruning is essential to success. Shorten in the head and thin out the plant each year. The first two years, wrap the stem with paper or burlap to prevent sunburn injury and cut away all suckers appearing below the crown.

Our list includes the newer varieties. All our standards are budded at 40 inches. *The price is $2.25 each; in lots of 10 or more $2.00 each. Prices do not include shipping charges.*

Our stock of some varieties is limited, so kindly list a second choice when ordering. We do not pay shipping charges on Standard Roses, as they cannot be sent by parcel post.

Standard Rose

Angele Pernet
Cecil
Chas. P. Kilham
Condessa de Sastago
Dainty Bess
Dame Edith Helen
Duchess of Athol
Duquesa de Penaranda
E. G. Hill
Etoile de Hollande
Federico Casas
Feu Joseph Looymans
Golden Emblem
Hinrich Gaede
Lady Margaret Stewart
Mari Dot
McGredy's Ivory
Mrs. P. S. Dupont
Mrs. Sam McGredy
Pres. H. Hoover
Rapture
Shot Silk
Southport
Talisman
Vesuvius

(For detailed descriptions of varieties see Bush Roses on pages 39 to 45.

Los Angeles

HOW TO GROW ROSES

Many books have been written on this subject but each gardener must modify general instructions according to conditions existing in his own garden. The basic rules, however, are the same for most localities.

PREPARATION OF SOIL. Good roses can sometimes be raised from bushes carelessly planted but to obtain the largest and finest blooms and the longest season of bloom, **proper preparation of the soil is essential.** Soil should be prepared a month or two before the roses are to be planted. Dig soil to a depth of two feet. If drainage is poor, put six inches of sharp sand, fine gravel or cinders at the bottom of the bed. This will serve to carry away excess moisture. On top of this drainage material put six inches to one foot of a soil mixture consisting of equal parts of well-rotted cow manure and good loam soil. If cow manure is not available, use some other decomposed vegetable matter. Fill the bed to the level of the surrounding area with a mixture of good loam and 10 per cent well-rotted manure.

The reason for putting the richest food just out of reach of the newly planted bushes is that a transplanted rosebush is much like a patient who has just undergone a serious operation. It should be on a light diet at first but as it recovers and starts growth, it will send roots down to the food stored below.

PLANTING. When your rosebushes are received from the nursery, unpack them carefully. Cut away any dead or bruised roots or branches. If they are slightly dried out put them in a bucket of water overnight before planting. When you are planting, put the roses in a bucket of water and take them out only as you are ready to put them in the soil. Do not expose them to drying winds.

Dig the hole large enough to more than accommodate the roots without cramping them. Mound up the soil slightly in the bottom of the hole so the bush will set firmly on the earth with the roots slanting downward and outward. Fill in the earth about two-thirds of the way tramping it down firmly, then pour in 5 or 10 gallons of water which will complete the process of bringing the soil into contact with the roots at all points and eliminate any air pockets. When the water has soaked away, fill in with soil to the top of the hole but do not tramp. In a day or two, when the soil is settled fill in with more soil if necessary to level the bed. The rosebush should have been set deeply enough so that the bud union will be just flush with the levelled surface of the soil. By bud union is meant the point on the main trunk where the root stock has united with the cultivated variety which forms the top of the rosebush. This point is usually a couple of inches below the first main branches and is indicated by a slight swelling or "collar." When roses are budded on properly prepared root stocks there are seldom any underground sprouts or "suckers" coming from the root stock. If any growth should start, however, from below the bud union it should be cut off cleanly close up to the root since this wild growth would produce worthless flowers and soon rob the top part of the plant of its needed nourishment.

WATERING. During periods when the natural rainfall is not sufficient to keep the ground moist, roses should be given a thorough soaking at least once a week. In hot, dry weather more frequent watering may be necessary. The best method of watering is by means of trenches around the plants into which water may run slowly so that it will soak deeply into the soil. Shallow watering or light overhead sprinkling is harmful since it encourages growth of surface roots which dry out too quickly. Overhead sprinkling also is likely to start mildew and blackspot trouble.

Within a day or two after each irrigation, the surface of the soil should be stirred to avoid baking or cracking. Maintaining a loose mulch of surface soil will retard evaporation and conserve moisture. Where the soil is stiff and hard, it is advisable to supply a mulch of peat moss or decayed vegetable matter. A mulch of this kind should be stirred occasionally to prevent its packing and becoming impervious to water.

FERTILIZATION. A good mulching of fairly fresh cow manure while the roses are dormant is most beneficial. Light applications of this fertilizer can be made at any season but always apply it while the soil is wet and give a thorough irrigation immediately afterward. We recommend GAVIOTA as a good commercial fertilizer for roses. An application according to directions when buds are half grown will materially improve the size and color of the flowers.

PRUNING. Proper pruning of roses can only be learned by actual experience. No set rule can be followed; each variety, in fact, each bush must be pruned according to its individual needs. Most gardeners fail to prune enough. Heavy pruning produces larger blooms. The idea in pruning is to encourage vigorous new growth and to remove weak and worthless branches. Roses should be pruned back to six or eight inches when planted. At the end of the first growing season each of these main branches should have one or two new branches. Cut these new branches back to about six inches; removing any weak growth and also any branches that crowd or grow in to the center of the bush. Always keep the centers open to allow as much light as possible to enter the plant. A properly pruned mature bush will have somewhat the appearance of a deer's antlers. All growth starting from below the bud union should be removed.

December 15 to March 1 is the best season for dormant pruning. A light pruning may be given in summer when weak and interfering branches should be removed and the bushes cut back slightly. Extra heavy soft growth should be pinched back as such "sucker growth" will rob the rest of the plant of food and produce a poorly balanced plant.

With climbers the framework branches should be trimmed to three or four and these trained up against the wall or trellis fanwise. The first two seasons these should be cut back at least one-third. Most climbers are benefited by a fairly heavy pruning every three or four years.

PESTS. In the early spring, **before mildew and blackspot are apparent,** control them by dusting plants every week or ten days with a dust made from nine parts dusting sulphur and one part arsenate of lead. In cool climates spraying with Volck Oil or a similar oil emulsion used according to the manufacturers directions will be found effective in controlling mildew. In changing from sulphur to oil sprays or vice versa, allow an interval of three or four weeks to intervene as a combination of the two control methods may result in burned foliage. To control plant lice or aphis, spray with a pyrethrum or nicotine spray as often as may be necessary to eradicate the infestation.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Though suggestions given here are based on conditions in Central Coastal California, they will for the most part be found suitable for other sections. We will be glad to have our customers write us for more detailed information on their individual problems.

Trees for shade
- Arizona Ash
- Elms
- Frostfighter Walnuts
- Maples
- Oriental Planes
- Poplars

Windbreaks
- Bamboo
- Casuarinas
- Cypress
- Eucalyptus
- Pines
- Poplars

Hedges
- Arbor Vitae
- Berberis
- Boxwood
- Euonymus
- Heather
- Pittosporum
- Viburnum

Flowering Trees for Early Color
- Deciduous Magnolia
- Flowering Apricot
- Flowering Cherry
- Flowering Crabapple
- Flowering Peach
- Hawthorn
- Laburnum

Flowering Shrubs for Border Plantings
- Crepe Myrtle
- Deutzia
- Flowering Pomegranate
- Hibiscus
- Spirea
- Weigela

Foundation Planting and General Garden Use
- Berberis
- Broom
- Camellia
- Choisya
- Cistus
- Cotoneaster
- Daphne
- Mahonia
- Myrtus
- Pyracantha

Plants for Dry Slopes
- Callistemon
- Cassia
- Cistus
- Cytisus
- Leptospermum
- Oleander

Plants for Shaded Areas
- Aucuba
- Azalea
- Camellia
- Daphne (in warmer sections)
- Hydrangea
- Mahonia
- Rhododendron
- Sarcacocca
- Viburnum

Shrubs with Fragrant Flowers
- Hymenosporum
- Jasmine
- Lonicera
- Magnolia
- Meratia
- Osmanthus
- Pittosporum
- Rynchospermum
- Viburnum carlesi

California Native Shrubs and Trees
- Berberis nevini
- Carpenteria californica
- Ceanothus
- Dendromecon rigida
- Fremontia mexicana
- Garrya elliptica
- Photinia arbutifolia
- Pickeringea montana
- Prunus lyoni
- Quercus agrifolia
- Rhamnus californica
- Rhus laurina
- Rhus ovata
- Umbellularia
- Spirea douglasi

New and Unusual Plants
- Abelia floribunda
- Abutilon Dwarf Red
- Aster fruticosa
- Brunfelsia
- Buddleia salvifolia
- Bruckenthalia
- Calodendrum
- Cistus Silver Pink
- Convolvulus cneorum
- Mitchell Brooms (Cytisus)
- Cotoneaster decora
- Escallonia edenensis
- Grevillea obtusifolia
- Ilex perneyi
- Osmanthus delavayi
- Pyracantha rogersiana
- Rhododendron cornubia
- Aurora Flowering Peach
- Aldenham Crab Apple
- Chas. Abraham Flowering Apricot

Plants with Aromatic Foliage
- Lavender
- Rosemary
- Laurus
- Umbellularia
- Myrtus
- Diosma
- Eugenia

How to Plant and Care for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

In our climate, both evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs can be successfully transplanted during the winter months. Plants grown in pots, or established in boxes can be planted at any time during the year if they receive proper care.

Digging the Holes. In preparing the holes for planting, do not fail to make them larger than the root system of the plant. Always fill in with top soil. Fill the hole about three-quarters full; then tramp it in. Then pour in from fifteen to twenty gallons of water. The following day level up the ground around the tree but do not tramp it.

Handling Balled Plants. At all times use both hands when handling balled plants, by placing one hand under the ball; with the other steadying the plant by the stem. In filling in the hole around a balled tree, do not tramp on top of the ball, as this will break it, dislodging the fibrous roots and causing the plant to die. After the hole in which the balled tree is planted is partially filled, cut the cord at the top of the ball and turn down the burlap so that it will be completely buried when the remainder of the hole is filled in. Do not remove the burlap from the ball as it will soon rot. Always leave a basin around the tree so water will soak in instead of running away from the tree.

Treatment of Boxed Plants. When plants are received, dig the hole large enough to receive the box, arranging to have the tree stand at least four inches deeper than in the box. Dig the hole sufficiently large to make it possible to tilt the box to one side to remove one-half the bottom, then reverse the operation and remove the other half. The sides should then be carefully removed, taking care not to disturb the plant. Soil should be filled in around the plant, well tamped, and watered thoroughly. It is a good plan to keep the tops well sprayed in the early morning and late evening hours. This practice should be continued three to four weeks.

Pruning Ornamentals. The tops of deciduous trees and shrubs should be pruned in proportion to the amount of roots lost in transplanting. Do not top Birch trees, although the lateral branches may be shortened in.

Safety and Protection. In nearly all cases it is advisable to give the trunk of the trees protection to guard against sunburn. This is done by giving the trunk a thorough whitewashing to the first branches and then wrapping loosely with burlap. Sunburn induces borers to enter the trees.

The Importance of Staking. Most deciduous trees should be firmly staked when planted, as this will prevent heavy winds from loosening them and insure a straight growth.

After Care. While of the greatest importance, proper planting is only the beginning. Never let trees get dry during the first summer. When you irrigate, see that they get a thorough soaking.

Abelia schumanni

Abelia Floribunda

Abelia Grandiflora

"ROEDING'S QUALITY"
EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

In this group there are plants for every conceivable garden need. There are broadleaf evergreens for sun or shade, heat or cold, dry or wet locations; with flower or berry they provide brilliant color for every month in the year. In size they range from little sprawling things suitable for rock gardens to tall, spreading shade trees. Their wide use marks the great difference between California gardens and those of other sections. With their evergreen foliage they form the permanent background of the garden and by their continuing cheeriness year round beauty is assured.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. (Glossy Abelia) (S). Foliage glossy green with bronze shadings; flowers tubular, almost an inch long, white, flushed pink, and continuing throughout the summer. Fine for foundation plantings or in the shrubbery border. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $2.00; 3 to 4 ft., $1.75; gal. cans, 50c.

A triflora. (S). Foliage long and narrow. Flowers small, white faintly flushed with pink; very fragrant. Rare. 4 in. pots, 75c.

ABUTILON . . . Flowering Maple

Abutilon. (S). Half-hardy shrubs with maple-like leaves. Flowers are pendulous and bell-shaped; almost constantly in bloom. We can supply these beautiful plants with pink, yellow or orange flowers. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

A. Dwarf Red. (S). Small tree or shrub with large leaves; flowers orange-red, opening flatter and held more erect than other abutilons; blooms from April to December. Will grow in fairly heavy shade. New. Gal. cans, 85c.

A. megapotamicum. (S). Slender branched, almost trailing shrub that can be trained as a vine. Yellow flowers with showy red calyx giving a Chinese lantern effect. Blooms constantly. Gal. cans, 85c.

TWO SHOWY NEW ABELIAS

A. floribunda. The most showy of the Abelias. The long tubular flowers of rosy scarlet are borne in greatest profusion though the flowering season is not as long as that of other varieties. The plant is rather sprawling in habit. Likes an acid soil and fairly cool situation. Gal. cans, 75c.

A. schumanni. (Schumann's Abelia) With us this semi-deciduous shrub blooms from May to November. Flowers are lavender-pink, much larger and more showy than Abelia grandiflora. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall. We consider it one of the finest flowering shrubs in our list. Gal. cans, 75c.

ACACIA

Acacia armata. (Kangaroo Thorn) (S). Spreading shrub with long slender branches, thorny; foliage deep green, small; flowers light yellow, borne along the branches. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

A. baileyana. (Cootamundra Wattle) (T). A really handsome tree with silvery blue foliage and brilliantly colored golden yellow flowers; blooms in January and February. 5-gal. cans, 8 to 10 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. baileyana purpurea. (T). Identical with common A. baileyana except in color of foliage which is attractively tinged with violet and purple. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. cultriformis. (Knife Leaf Acacia) (S). A handsome shrub with triangular, glaucous green leaves; flowers yellow in axillary racemes appearing in March and April. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. dealbata. (Silver Wattle) (T). A fast-growing tree; foliage glaucous and finely cut; flowers golden yellow appearing in February and March. Fine for street planting. 5-gal. cans, 8 to 10 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. floribunda. (Gossamer Wattle) (T). A quick-growing tree of pendulous habit; leaves long and narrow; flowers light yellow; blooms constantly during the summer. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. longifolia. (Sidney Golden Wattle) (S or T). Leaves long, glossy green; flowers yellow and borne in small spikes at the axil of every leaf; blooms February and March. Resistant to wind and ocean spray. 5-gal. cans, 8 to 10 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

A. melanoxylon. (Black Acacia) (T). Of compact, pyramidal growth; popular as a street tree throughout California. Leaves oblong, flowers light yellow, borne in small heads at the axils of every leaf; blooms in February and March. 5-gal. cans, 8 to 10 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

A. podalyriaefolia. (Pearl Acacia) (T). The earliest acacia, blooming in December and January. Large, fluffy sprays of fragrant golden flowers. Beautiful, nearly round, pearl-gray foliage. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

A. verticillata. (Star Acacia) (S or T). Bushy, spreading habit; leaves needle-like; flowers light yellow; blooms in March and April. May be used for hedges. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

ANDROMEDA

Andromeda japonica. (Pieris japonica) (S). Low, compact, evergreen shrub with small, pointed elongated leaves. Young growth bronzy-red like a Nandina. Bears clusters of drooping white flowers in early spring. Plant in shade in acid soil. Balled, 12 to 15 in., $2.00.

ARBUTUS

Arbutus menziesi. (Madrone) (T). Beautiful native tree with large, glossy, leathery leaves; flowers greenish-white, urn-shaped, followed by orange-red berries. The smooth reddish bark peels at certain seasons showing beautiful green mottling beneath. Gal. cans, $1.00.

A. unedo. (Strawberry Tree) (S or T). A handsome shrub with dark green leaves; flowers white, appearing in autumn and winter when the red, strawberry-like fruits are ripe. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

ASTER

Aster fruticosa. (S). Low-growing, evergreen shrub from South Africa. Rosy mauve flowers about 1 inch across borne in profusion all along the slender, graceful stems. Will stand considerable cold. New and highly recommended. Gal. cans, 75c.

AUCUBA

Aucuba japonica. (S). Japanese shrub of moderate size with large, glossy leaves; berries the size and shape of cranberries. Makes a beautiful potted plant for a shady location. Gal. cans, 60c.

A. japonica variegata. (Gold Dust Plant) (S). Leaves covered with yellow dots. One of the best plants for a very shady location. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 60c.

AZALEA

These popular shrubs should be planted in semi-shade and require acid soil. Mulching with peat or leaf mold is essential. Never use fertilizer containing lime and do not cultivate close to the plants as the roots are very shallow.

Azalea indica. This group is more susceptible to frost injury than Azalea kurume, but will withstand temperatures of 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Blossoms in March and April. Flowers are large and slightly fragrant. We recommend the following varieties:

Mme. van der Cruyssen. (S). Semi-double, dark rose blooms borne in great abundance. Balled, 18 to 24 in., $5.00; 12 to 14 in., $2.75.

Pink Pearl. (S). A very lovely variety with semi-double flowers of delicate pink. Balled, 12 to 14 in., $3.00.

Simon Mardner. (S). Very double blooms of bright rose. A very beautiful variety and a profuse bloomer. Balled, 12 to 14 in., $2.75.

Gold Dust Plant
Aucuba japonica

Pink Pearl Azalea
Azalea indica

Vervaeneana. (S). Large, semi-double pink blooms, heavily marked and dotted with golden-brown. A flower of great beauty. Balled, 12 to 14 in., $2.75.

A. kurume. (Japanese Azaleas) (S). These lovely azaleas have flowers smaller than those of the indica variety. They bloom very profusely and are quite hardy in most sections of California. We offer the following varieties:

Apple Blossom. A beautiful shade of pink, lighter at center. Glossy green foliage. 8-in. pots, $1.75.

Chas. Encke. A dwarf variety with medium size flowers of dark salmon-pink striped with white; single. Balled, 8 to 10 in., $1.50.

Cherry Ripe. Light red, single blooms. 8-in. pots, $1.75; 5-in. pots, $1.00.

Gypsy. Single, light red, blooms profusely. 5-in. pots, $1.00.

Hexe. A compact, dwarf sort; the dark crimson flowers completely cover the plant; semi-double. Balled, 10 to 12 in., $2.00; 8 to 10 in., $1.50.

Hinodigiri. A charming dwarf type bearing single flowers of rosy-scarlet. A profuse bloomer and will grow in full sun near the coast. Useful for giving color to rock gardens. Balled, 14 to 16 in., $2.75; 8 to 10 in., $1.00.

Humming Bird. Single, dainty lavender; an unusual shade. 5-in. pots, $1.00.

Rosy Morn. Dark carmine-pink blooms. 8-in. pots, $1.75.

Salmon Queen. An exceptionally fine shade of salmon-pink. 8-in. pots, $1.75.

Seraphim. Clear medium pink. Extra large flowers and foliage. 8-in. pots, $1.75.

(See also Deciduous Azaleas on page 65)

AZARA

Azara microphylla. (Boxleaf Azara) (S). Of erect habit; leaves small, glossy green and toothed; flowers minute, yellow with chocolate fragrance. Very graceful giving a stencil effect when grown against a stucco wall. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 60c.

BERBERIS . . . Barberry

Berberis darwini. (Darwin's Barberry) (S). Small shrub with slender branches; leaves small, glossy green in summer, bright red in winter; flowers are orange and appear in February and March; berries are blue. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $1.00; gal. cans, 50c.

B. gagnepaini (S). A new variety from China. Glossy green foliage, orange flowers, blue berries. Gal. cans, 50c.

B. gracilis. (S). A dwarf variety suitable for rock gardens. Balled, 9 to 12 in., $1.00; gal. cans, 60c.

B. knighti. (S). Leaves bright green, elongated and prickly; flowers bright yellow, berries blue. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $1.00; gal. cans, 50c.

Darwin's Barberry
Berberis darwini

Trimmed Boxwood
Buxus sempervirens

Boxwood Is Ideal for a Low, Permanent Hedge.

Carpenteria Californica

BOXWOOD

Boxwood holds the same place in the Broadleaf Evergreen group that Yews do among the Coniferous Evergreens. Its slow growth, permanence, beauty and adaptability give it a unique dignity. In Europe and in our Eastern states there are priceless boxwood hedges centuries old. Each passing year but adds to their beauty.

Buxus sempervirens. (Common Boxwood) (S). Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green. An ideal hedge plant. More extensively used for shaping in various forms than any other evergreen. Untrimmed hedge plants, balled, 12 to 18 in., $1.00; 3-in pots, $1.25 for 10; $10.00 for 100.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. (Dwarf Box) (S). A widely known and popular form; foliage small, deep green and dense. Gal. cans, 6 to 8 in., $4.00 for 10; 3-in. pots for hedges, $1.50 for 10; $12.50 for 100.

B. sempervirens rotundifolia. (Roundleaf Boxwood) (S). The most rapid-growing Boxwood. Foliage large, dark green and nearly round. The ideal variety for a 3 to 4 ft. hedge. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., $1.50; 5-in. pots, $2.50 for 10; $20.00 for 100.

TRIMMED BOXWOODS

Buxus sempervirens. (Common Boxwood) Cone shaped.

Balled, 38 to 40 in.	$6.00	Balled, 28 to 30 in.	$3.50
Balled, 36 to 38 in.	5.50	Balled, 26 to 28 in.	3.00
Balled, 34 to 36 in.	5.00	Balled, 22 to 24 in.	2.25
Balled, 32 to 34 in.	4.25	Balled, 18 to 20 in.	1.75

Standards:

14 to 16 in. stems, 12 to 14 in. heads	$3.00
12 to 14 in. stems, 10 to 12 in. heads	2.50

Globes:

20 to 24 in. globes	$3.00	16 to 20 in. globes	$2.50

B. nevini. (S). A fine native shrub with grey-green leaves, yellow flowers and red berries. Will endure drought and flourish in either sun or shade. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $2.50; gal. cans, 75c.

B. pruinosa. (S). Foliage similar to knighti but lighter in color; flowers yellow; berries blue. Gal. cans, 50c.

B. sanguinea. (S). Variety of moderate growth, long, deeply toothed leaves on slender branches; part of foliage becomes brilliant red in winter. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $1.00; gal. cans, 50c.

B. thunbergi atropurpurea. (Red Leaf Japanese Barberry) (S). Very fine new variety useful as an under-shrub for foundation and border planting. Foliage a rich, lustrous, bronzy-red color. It is deciduous but the brilliant red berries cover the branches of mature plants. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.25.

B. verruculosa. (Warty Barberry) (S). Semi-prostrate type with small, glossy leaves. Balled, 10 to 12 in., $1.00; gal. cans, 60c.

B. wilsonae. (Wilson Barberry) (S). Shrub of roundish form, brilliant foliage, light green with bronzy tips turning scarlet in the fall; berries beautiful shade of red. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $1.75; 2 to 3 ft., $1.25; 1 to 1½ ft., $1.00; gal. cans, 50c.

BOUVARDIA

Coral Gem. (S). Tubular flowers of coral-pink borne on a small sprawling plant. No odor but very attractive color; hardier than B. humboldti. Gal. cans, 60c.

Bouvardia humboldti. (S). Small shrub with exquisitely fragrant, waxy, white flowers. Quite tender and only recommended for nearly frost-free locations. Gal. cans, 85c.

BRUCKENTHALIA

Bruckenthalia spiculifolia. (Balkan Heath) (S). A dainty miniature heath with fine, compact branchlets; pink bell-shaped flowers in April. Gal. cans, 75c.

BRUNFELSIA

Brunfelsia floribunda. (S). A beautiful shrub from South America. Growth medium and compact; foliage very dark green. Fragrant flowers of violet which turn white with age. Very rare. Gal. cans, $1.25.

BUDDLEIA . . . Summer Lilac

Buddleia alternifolia. (Fountain Butterfly Bush). A graceful shrub with arching, pendulous branches; covered in spring with lilac-purple blooms. Plant in full sun. Do not prune heavily. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. lindleyana. Quite unlike other buddleias in its weeping habit. Covered all summer with graceful sprays of dark purple flowers. Gal. cans, 60c.

B. madagascariensis. (S). An effective and quick-growing shrub; foliage dark green and broad; flowers coppery-orange, slightly fragrant. Gal. cans, 60c.

B. salvifolius. (S). An evergreen buddleia blooming in March and April. The most fragrant variety. Flowers pale lavender; foliage sage-like. Gal. cans, 75c.

Camellia Chandleri Elegans

B. variabilis. (Butterfly Bush) (S). Fast-growing shrub; flowers borne in long purple spikes. Gal. cans, 50c.

CALLISTEMON . . . Bottle Brush

Callistemon hybridus. (Hybrid Bottle Brush) Low-growing shrub with showy flowers of cerise-red; drought resistant. Gal. cans, 50c.

C. lanceolatus. (Lemon Bottle Brush) (T). Hardy tree growing anywhere with little water. Flowers unique, resembling in shape brushes used for cleaning bottles, brilliant red in color; odd rigid branches; foliage long and stiff, borne at right angles to the stem. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CALODENDRUM

Calodendrum capensis. (Cape Chestnut) The most beautiful tree we get from South Africa. Grows very rapidly; requires little moisture; forms a large, round-headed tree. Large panicles of rosy-lavender, two-inch flowers cover the trees in early summer. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $1.00.

CAMELLIA

Camellia japonica. (S or T). These very beautiful plants flower in late winter months. They prefer a shady or semi-shady location and acid soil. Do not plant too deep and do not use fertilizers containing lime. We offer good bushy plants with plenty of flower buds in the following varieties:

Anna Frost. Double, medium-sized flowers of pale flesh-pink striped with rose. 5-gal. can, 2 to 2½ ft., $3.75.

Chandleri elegans. Large flower; outer petals wide and smooth, inner petals small and frilled; rose with white markings. Gal. cans, $1.00.

Cheerful. Bright, cherry-red; medium size, very double. 5-gal. can, 2 to 2½ ft., $3.75; balled 1 to 1½ ft., $2.50.

Covina. Medium size, double, deep rose-pink. Gal. cans, $1.00.

Daikagura. Double, rose with white marks; very early. Gal. cans, $1.00.

Jordan's Pride. Big, semi-double flowers, pink and white; fragrant. 5-in. pots, $1.00.

Lady Campbell. Large, double, deep pink, showing stamens. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $5.00; 1½ to 2 ft., $2.50.

Noblissima. Tuft of small petals in center surrounded by larger ones; snow-white. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 2½ ft., $3.75.

Pink Perfection. Symmetrical, fully double, shell pink. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $15.00; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 2½ ft., $3.75; gal. cans, $1.00.

Purity. Symmetrical, snowy-white flowers; shows stamens when fully open. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $17.50; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 2½ ft., $3.75; gal. cans, $1.00.

CONVOLVULUS

Convolvulus cneroum. (S). One can almost say that this little shrub is always in bloom. Its white flowers tinged outside with pink are nearly two inches across. The silver-grey foliage is a most attractive feature and since it is dwarf and compact it is one of the finest plants for the rock garden. Gal. cans, 75c.

Rainy Sun. Large, semi-double, rose-red. Gal. cans, $1.00.

Rosita. Rose-pink flowers in true rosette form. A very late blooming variety. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 2½ ft., $3.75.

Tricolor. Large semi-double flowers of red and white striped, some flowers entirely red. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 2½ ft., $3.75.

CANTUA

Cantua buxifolia. (S). Half-climbing, drooping shrub; flowers long and narrow, trumpet shaped, dark rose shading to orange. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

CARPENTERIA

Carpenteria californica. (Tree Anemone) (S). A handsome native shrub; foliage glossy green and narrow; flowers white with yellow stamens, borne in clusters. One of our most beautiful native plants. Gal. cans, 90c.

CARISSA

Carissa grandiflora. (Natal Plum) (S). Small, spiny shrub with fragrant white flowers and showy red, edible fruits. A beautiful plant but somewhat susceptible to frost injury. 5-gal. cans, 2 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 60c.

CASSIA

Cassia tomentosa. (Woolly Senna) (S). Foliage gray-green. Flowers golden yellow and borne at all seasons. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CASUARINA

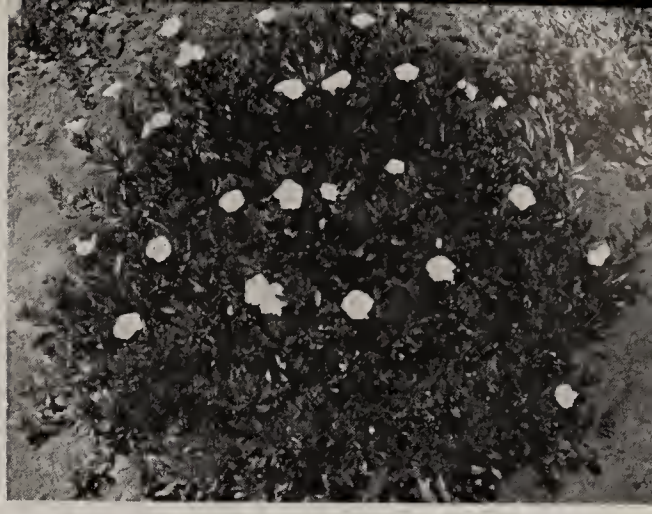
Casuarina stricta. (She Oak) (T). A rapid-growing tree, valuable for roadside plantings. Growth strong, and dense, with numerous short branchlets. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus arboreus. (S or T). Sky blue flowers borne in large panicles. A strong-growing shrub sometimes becoming a tree. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

C. cyaneus. (S). Flowers a brilliant blue, the darkest of the Wild Lilacs; very fragrant. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

C. thyrsiflorus. (California Wild Lilac) (S). A native shrub of rather thick compact growth; foliage dark shiny green; flowers sky blue. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.



Convolvulus Cneorum

Ceanothus Arboreus

Cytisus Racemosus

Daphne Cneorum
A fragrant little beauty for the rock garden

CERATONIA

Ceratonia siliqua. (St. John's Bread) (T). A thick-growing tree with masses of shining, dark green foliage; grows well in almost any soil and is drought resistant. One of the most beautiful evergreen shade trees. 5-gal. cans, $2.00.

CERATOSTIGMA

Ceratostigma willmottianum. Shrubby perennial; fine for mixed borders. Numerous thin, wiry stems with heads of brilliant, dark blue flowers. Gal. cans, 50c.

CESTRUM

Cestrum aurantiacum (Orange Cestrum) (S). Waxy flowers of golden-apricot; borne in profusion in late summer and autumn. A very beautiful shrub thriving in fairly warm sections. Too tender for interior valleys. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. elegans. (Purple Cestrum) (S). Quick-growing shrub with rather large, downy leaves; flowers purplish red produced in early spring; grows well in shade. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

C. parqui. (Chilian Cestrum) Night Scented Jasmine. (S). Flowers greenish-yellow; foliage light green; grows very rapidly and endures shade well. Very fragrant at night. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

Cotoneaster Horizontalis
Plant one at the edge of your pool

CHOISYA

Choisya ternata. (Mexican Orange) (S). A useful shrub with bright green, clean-cut foliage; flowers white, fragrant and borne in clusters almost continuously. Thrives in most any situation. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

CHORIZEMA

Chorizema grandiflora. (S). Pea-shaped flowers of orange-red with purple keel. Flowers more brilliant and plant more compact than common "Flowering Oak." Gal. cans, 60c.

CINNAMOMUM

Cinnamomum camphora (Camphora officinalis) (Camphor Tree) (T). Fine for street planting; foliage light green with young growth tipped with brilliant pink. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

CISTUS . . . Rock Rose

Cistus albidus. (Whiteleaf Rock Rose) (S). Very resistant to drought. Of compact growth with woolly, gray-green foliage. Flowers lilac-pink, two to three inches across. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

C. corbariensis. (S). A little known variety with myriads of rather small pure white flowers. Very lovely. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. cyprius (formerly known as C. ladaniferus maculata). (Spotted Rock Rose) (S). Often used as ground cover for dry slopes. Flowers white with a dark brownish-crimson spot above the base of each petal. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

C. purpureus. (S). Recently introduced from England. Very large flowers of reddish lilac with maroon blotch on each petal. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

C. Silver Pink. (S). The latest introduction from England. Big, clear pink flowers like a lovely wild rose. 4-in. pots, 75c.

COPROSMA

Coprosma baueri. (Looking Glass Plant) (S). Fine as a bushy border against a porch or wall. Foliage round and very glossy; flowers small, but followed by yellow berries. Gal. cans, 50c.

CORNUS . . . Dogwood

Cornus capitata. (Evergreen Dogwood) (S or T). An evergreen shrub or small tree of exceptional beauty. Flowers cream-colored and large, turning to a ruddy-red before falling; fruits red, showy and the size of a large strawberry. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster dielsiana elegans. (Diel's Cotoneaster) (S). Branches slender and arching; berries are small, coral-red and produced in greatest profusion down to the bases of the main branches. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $1.75; 2 to 3 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

C. francheti. (Franchet Cotoneaster) (S). Drooping shrub with arching branches: flowers small and pink in color; berries orange, tinged with red. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $2.00; 3 to 4 ft., $1.50; 2 to 3 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

C. harroviana. (S). Semi-drooping habit; one of the very finest varieties. Berries small but borne profusely; orange-red in color. A recent introduction. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

C. pannosa. (Silverleaf Cotoneaster) (S). A large shrub but one of the best. Foliage a soft gray-green; flowers white, followed by masses of brilliant red berries which last all winter. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., $3.00; 4 to 5 ft., $2.00; 3 to 4 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

C. parneyi. A strong growing variety with extra large, dark red berries; very showy. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

C. salicifolia floccosa (Willowleaf Cotoneaster) (S). Graceful shrub with long, willow-like leaves; bright red berries in profusion. One of the best varieties of recent introduction. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $1.50; 2 to 3 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

PROSTRATE COTONEASTERS

Cotoneaster adpressa. (Creeping Cotoneaster) (S). A very prostrate form, valuable for rock gardens or ground cover. Leaves are small and narrow; fruits are bright red. Balled 1 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 60c.

C. apiculata. (Cranberry Cotoneaster) (S). Growth semi-prostrate; berries largest of all, brilliant red. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. buxifolia velea. (S). Half-dwarf, sprawling shrub with lovely silvery foliage and red berries. Good rock garden variety. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. dammeri (C. humifusa) (S). A new and most attractive variety. Spreads flat on the ground. Foliage oval and fairly large; berries abundant and exceptionally brilliant red. Balled, 12 to 15 in., $1.00; gal. cans, 1 ft., 60c.

C. decora. (Necklace Cotoneaster) (S). Tiny, evergreen foliage with a profusion of brilliant red berries strung along the branches like beads in a necklace. Gal. cans, 75c.

C. horizontalis. (Rock Cotoneaster) (S). Trailing shrub, growing flat on the ground; foliage dark green and small; berries small, bright red, produced in great abundance. In winter this plant

becomes deciduous for a short time. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $1.00; gal. cans, 50c.

C. microphylla. (Rockspray Cotoneaster) (S). Low growing and dense; foliage dark green and very small; berries large and rosy-red, borne along the stem; flowers white. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

C. praecox. (Early Cotoneaster) (S). Berries large, bright red and colored by the end of June. Very fine. Gal. cans 75c.

CYTISUS . . . Broom

Cytisus canariensis. (Genista canariensis) (S). Free flowering; foliage small; flowers bright yellow, produced in profusion. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. C. E. Pearson. Recent introduction. Attractive blend of cream, bronze and purple with general color effect bronze. Blooms late and continues in flower longer than most varieties. A compact shrub with good foliage. 4-in. pots, $1.00.

C. Lord Lambourne. Another new introduction with charming flowers of scarlet, primrose and rose. 4-in. pots, $1.00.

Loquat Blooms
Charming for decoration in winter

C. praecox. (Moonlight Broom) Finely branched compact shrub covered with creamy-yellow flowers in early spring. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50.

C. racemosus. (G. racemosa) (Easter Broom) (S). Medium size, but desirable for its free-blooming quality; flowers yellow and very fragrant. Blooms profusely in March and April. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

C. scoparius. (G. scoparia) (Scotch Broom) (S). Shrub with rigid branches; flowers large and clear yellow; seed pods almost black. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

C. scoparius firefly. (S). A Scotch broom with yellow and orange-red blooms. Very new. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

C. scoparius fulgens. (S). Flowers bright coppery-orange. An unusually brilliant new variety. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

DAPHNE

Daphne cneorum. (Rose Daphne or Garland Flower) (S). Dwarf plant with spreading, wiry stems covered with dark green leaves, each stem tipped with a cluster of pink, very fragrant flowers. A valuable plant for rock gardens, thriving in half-shade. Balled, 12 to 15 in., $1.50.

D. odora marginata. (Pink Daphne) (S). Semi-prostrate shrub to be grown in full sun on the coast and in shade in warmer locations; blooms in winter; leaves are edged creamy-white and the flowers are pink; very fragrant. Balled, 18 to 24 in., $3.00; 15 to 18 in., $2.50; 12 to 15 in., $2.00; gal. cans, $1.00.

DENDROMECON

Dendromecon rigida (Tree Poppy) (S). Drought resistant shrub producing small golden poppies all summer. Not common but very lovely. Gal. cans, $1.00.

DIOSMA

Diosma ericoides. (Breath of Heaven) (S). Heath-like shrub with small, white, star-shaped flowers. Very fragrant. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

D. pulchrum. (Coleonema pulchrum) (Pink Diosma) (S). This new shrub from South Africa should become a general favorite here. Foliage light-green, heath-like and aromatically fragrant; flowers small, star-shaped, lavender-pink and almost continuously in bloom. Gal. cans, 75c.

D. purpureus. (Agathosma villosa) (S). Small shrub with heath-like foliage producing a profusion of flowers in late winter and early spring. Requires acid soil. Gal. cans, 75c.

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus pungens. (S). Extremely hardy shrub; silvery green foliage with russet on under side; flowers not noticeable but bears attractive red berries in winter. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $2.50; gal. cans, 50c.

E. pungens maculata. (S). Small shrub with foliage beautifully marked with golden yellow. The best of all variegated shrubs. Gal. cans, 75c.

E. pungens variegata. (Yellowedge Elaeagnus) (S). Habit and growth the same as E. pungens but leaves have a narrow yellow margin that is very attractive. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $1.25.

ERICA . . . Heather

Erica mediterranea. (Biscay Heather) (S). A popular densely branched, globular shrub; foliage dark green; flowers bright pink. Blooms all winter. Will grow in partial shade and endures more heat than any other variety. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., $1.25; 1 to 1½ ft., $1.00; gal. cans, 50c.

E. melanthera. (Blackeye Heather) (S). Winter-blooming shrub; flowers pink with black-tipped stamens. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.75; gal. cans, 50c.

E. melanthera rubra. (S). Rosy-red blooms borne in long, open sprays, making it fine for cutting. A new variety that is in great demand. Gal. cans, 60c.

E. persoluta alba. (Garland Heath) (S). Small and erect; when in season the plant is covered with light pink buds opening into white flowers. Gal. cans, 50c.

E. persoluta rosea. (Rosy Garland Heath) (S). Fine for spring flowering; one of the best pinks; flowers small but in dense masses. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

THE NEW MITCHELL BROOMS

These new hybrid brooms have color combinations not previously seen in this group of plants.

California. Standards rosy-white; rose on reverse; wings glowing rose, deepening to top of the yellow keel. Medium height, spreading habit. 4-in. pots, $1.00.

Pomona. Standards yellow, paling to white; reverse rose; wings amber-orange; keel yellow. Tall with arching stems. 4-in pots, $1.00.

San Francisco. Standards rose red; reverse darker; wings deepening to rich, velvety red. Reddest variety yet produced; moderate growth; long flowering season, 4-in. pots, $1.00.

Stanford. Very showy red flowers on a plant of moderate growth. 4-in. pots, $1.00.

St. Mary's. Lovely, large white flowers on a practically dwarf bush. 4-in. pots, $1.00.

E. regerminans ovata. (S). Flowers purplish-pink; blooms heavily from October to January and again in summer. Gal. cans, 50c.

E. regerminans rubra. (S). Similar to type except in color which is darker and clearer. Gal. cans, 60c.

ERIOBOTRYA . . . Loquat

Rapid-growing, round-headed tree with large, dark green leaves somewhat silvery beneath. Has creamy-white flowers of exquisite fragrance borne in winter. Orange fruit borne in clusters in May and June; both edible and decorative. We offer seedlings from large fruited varieties. Gal. cans, 50c.

ESCALLONIA

Escallonia edenensis. (S). A new shrub with beautiful dark pink flowers and glossy foliage. Blooms several times each year. Of neater form than some of the older varieties. Gal. cans, 60c.

E. glasnivenensis. (Apple Blossom Escallonia) (S). An English hybrid with lovely, fragrant, blush-pink flowers; blooms almost constantly. Shrub of compact form. Gal. cans, 60c.

E. langleyensis. (S). A graceful shrub;

Escallonia Montevidensis

Eugenia Myrtifolia
A foliage plant of distinction

flowers light pink in short racemes; foliage lustrous green. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $1.75; 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $1.00; gal. cans, 50c.

E. montevidensis. (S). Large flowers in immense terminal cymes, a late summer and fall bloomer. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

E. organsis. (S). Erect shrub with spreading branches; foliage thick and oblong; flowers light pink. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., $3.00; 4 to 5 ft., $2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

Red Flowering Eucalyptus
Eucalyptus ficifolia

E. rosea. (S). A desirable shrub of free-flowering habit; foliage round, rough and serrated; flowers very dark pink. Gal. cans, 50c.

E. rubra. (S). Decidedly compact; foliage large, dark green, flowers deep red. The lowest-growing variety. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.75; gal. cans, 50c.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus citriodora. (Lemon Scented Gum). (T). A tall slender tree with white, birch-like bark and long, slender, lemon-scented foliage. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

E. ficifolia. (Scarlet Flowering Gum) (T). A handsome ornamental tree with large leathery leaves and great clusters of bright crimson flowers. Occasional plants will produce white or pink blooms. 5-gal. cans, 6 to 7 ft., $2.50; 5 to 6 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

E. globulus. (Blue Gum) (T). The most widely planted of the species; the fuel tree of California farms. Foliage deep green, large and leathery; flowers creamy white. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c; flats of about 100 plants, $4.00.

E. globulus compacta. (T). Forms a wide bushy tree with many ascending branches and no main trunk. Foliage same as E. globulus. Excellent for windbreaks as it retains its branches clear to the ground. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft. 50c.

E. leucoxylon rosea. (Pink Ironbark) (T). Valuable as an ornamental tree; brilliant pink flowers, profuse winter bloomer. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c.

E. linearis. (T). This small tree has graceful drooping branches and very narrow leaves. Foliage largely used for decorative purposes. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

E. polyanthemos. (Red Box) (T). Very ornamental variety with silvery foliage. Very resistant to drought and makes a fine windbreak. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

E. robusta. (Swamp Mahogany) (T). Handsome tree with leathery leaves; numerous white flowers. Moderate size and quick grower. Gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., 60c.

E. rostrata. (Red Gum) (T). Does well in most any situation and is resistant to drought. Gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c; 3 to 4 ft., 50c; flats of about 100 plants, $4.00.

E. sideroxylon rosea. (Red Ironbark) (T). Similar to E. leucoxylon rosea, but has dark, corrugated and permanent bark. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., 60c.

E. torquata. (T). Small, slender growing tree, small leaves, reddish trunk and branches. Large clusters of beautifully shaped vermillion buds and deep rose colored flowers. Quite tender. A new introduction. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

EUGENIA

Eugenia apiculata. (Myrtus luma) (S). A small, bushy shrub somewhat similar to Myrtus communis. Small, dark green leaves, white flowers, blue fruits. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

E. hookeri. (T). Tall tree of pyramidal shape; foliage dark green, young growth of bronzy hue. Flowers white; purplish-red berries borne in clusters. Will not endure severe frosts. Trimmed standards, 42-in. stems, 24-in, heads, in attractive wooden tubs, $12.50; untrimmed, 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

Euonymus Japonica
An excellent shrub for low, permanent hedge.

E. myrtifolia. (Brush Cherry (S). Foliage dark, glossy green, smaller than E. hookeri; flowers white followed by rosy-violet berries; growth is compact and naturally pyramidal; may be sheared into formal shapes. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

EUONYMUS

In the search for new plants the good qualities of tried and proved varieties are often overlooked. Few shrubs present such a consistently good appearance as the Euonymus with their glossy, persistent foliage. They are specially fine in the hot interior valleys where their leaves take on a sheen rivalling Coprosma.

Euonymus japonicus. (Evergreen Euonymus) (S). A very ornamental shrub of easy culture, foliage bright green, glossy and somewhat leathery. Old plants produce brilliant red berries if grown untrimmed. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

E. japonicus argenteo-variegatus. (Silver Variegated Euonymus) (S). Foliage almost white around edges, changing to yellow as the season advances; the most upright type of Euonymus and makes a beautiful specimen. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $1.75; 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

E. japonicus aurea-marginatus. (Golden Euonymus) (S). A slow-growing variety of compact growth; foliage golden yellow toward the edges, blotched in center with light and dark green. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

EUONYMUS

E. japonicus aureo-variegatus. (Golden Variegated Euonymus) (S). Leaves golden yellow at centers, dark green at edges, branches green; of moderately slow growth. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

E. japonicus microphyllus. (Boxleaf Euonymus) (S). Dwarf and compact; foliage small, dark green, slender and serrated. Fine for low hedges and borders. Gal. cans, 50c each, 10 for $4.50, 100 for $35.00; 4-in. pots, 10 for $3.00.

E. japonicus President Gauthier. (S). Of spreading growth; foliage heavily variegated with creamy-white and margined with pink. A very beautiful variety. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $1.75; 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

E. japonicus viridi-variegatus. (Duc D'Anjou Euonymus) (S). A spreading and vigourous grower; foliage striped in center with light green and pale yellow; darker green toward edges. Gal. cans, 50c.

FATSIA

Fatsia japonica. (Aralia sieboldi) (S). Shrub with one or several undivided stout stems. Leaves lobed, a foot or more wide, smooth and deep, glossy green. Splendid for pot culture as a porch plant. Likes shade. Flowers white in round clusters. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

FEIJOA

Feijoa sellowiana. (Pineapple Guava) (S). A handsome, evergreen shrub. Flowers purplish-crimson, pure white beneath. Greenish, egg-shaped, edible fruit with pulpy flesh with a pronounced pineapple and guava flavor. Gal. cans, 60c.

FICUS

Ficus elastica. (India Rubber Tree) (T). Handsome ornamental plant for pot culture but almost too tender to grow outside except in very favored sections. Leaves large and glossy, surrounded while developing by pink sheath. 8-in. pots, 1½ to 2 ft., $1.50.

F. macrophylla. (Moreton Bay Fig) (T). Much hardier than the common rubber plant; foliage wider and shorter; dark green above, light green beneath. Sheath almost white. There are many very large trees of this variety scattered over California. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $2.00; 6-in. pots, 2 to 3 ft., $1.00.

Fremontia

FREMONTIA

F. mexicana. (T). A small native tree producing large yellow blossoms in late spring. Very showy and comparatively rare. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

FUCHSIA

Since the formation of the American Fuchsia Society a few years ago there has been a renewed interest in these brilliant and beautiful flowers. Near the seacoast where winters are not too cold nor summers too hot, Fuchsias are invaluable for providing a long season of color in partially shaded areas. They do best in rich, loose soil with plenty of leaf mould and well rotted manure. Give them ample water, preferably from overhead sprinkling.

We offer the following varieties in 4-inch pots at 50c each, except where noted:

Andre Le Notre. Large flowers, prune blue corolla changing to violet, broad scarlet sepals.

Arborescens. Large shrub with panicles of small magenta flowers. Has much the appearance of a lilac.

Aurora superba. Long single; long pointed yellow-pink sepals, slender, orange-carmine petals.

Beauty of Swanley. (Villa Hebe) Slender single of medium size; sepals pale pink, almost white; petals long, pink with a faint suggestion of orchid.

Charmaine. Large single; sepals scarlet, corolla magenta, bell-shaped; grows rapidly and blooms profusely.

Double Dexter. Very long red sepals, medium size, very double corolla; exceptionally graceful.

Durango. Sepals and single corolla uniform dark red, growth rather sprawling and ideal for rock gardens in sheltered situations.

Elm City. Sepals red and extra wide, corolla short, very double, dark purple

Fuchsia Torpilleur

with red blotch at base of each petal; medium size bloom.

Gracilis. Pointed red sepals almost concealing the tiny violet corolla. Dense little shrub covering itself with bloom.

Hap Hazard. Carmine red sepals, double corolla of royal purple with light violet line at edge of each petal. Very rare and beautiful.

Jules Desloges. Large, double violet corolla, reflexed scarlet sepals.

Little Beauty. Small, compact plant; rose-pink sepals, single lavender-blue corolla.

Mme. Eva Boeg. Sepals and corolla an even shade of soft rose-pink; single.

Monstrosa. Carmine sepals, very large; double white corolla veined with red.

Nonpareil. Large, semi-double; sepals pale pink above, rosy beneath; petals wide, ruffled, shading from violet to lilac.

Reflexa. Small, bushy plant with tiny coral red flowers.

Fuchsia Mme. Eva Boeg

Hymenosporum Flavum
Very fragrant and long blooming

Speciosa. Long single flowers with pale pink tube and sepals, corolla dark salmon-pink.

Swanley Yellow. Slender tube and sepals of pale apricot, short corolla of orange-pink.

Thymifolia. A sprawling plant with tiny magenta-rose flower.

Torpilleur. Large double; dark carmine sepals only slightly reflexed, petals white veined with carmine.

GARRYA

Garrya fremonti. (Silk Tassel Bush) (S). Native evergreen with dense, dark green foliage and long pendulous catkin-like blooms. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

GENISTA

Genista aetnensis. (Aetna Broom) (S). Wide spreading, tall shrub with drooping branches and long pendulous racemes of clear yellow flowers. Very lovely. Gal. cans, 75c.

G. monosperma. (Bridal Veil Broom) (S). Unusual shrub with silvery branches and sparse foliage; growth

Hypericum Moserianum
In flower from April to November

HYMENOSPORUM

Hymenosporum flavum. (T). Small, slender tree with foliage like a pittosporum. Cream-yellow flowers an inch across are borne in profusion from April to July; deliciously fragrant. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

very drooping. White flowers borne in drooping racemes. Gal. cans, 75c.

GREVILLEA

Grevillea banksii. (S or T). This is the most beautiful Grevillea. Foliage gray-green and fern-like; flowers rosy-scarlet. Will not endure much frost. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

C. obtusifolia. (S) Prostrate shrub ideal for ground cover in a warm location. Makes a wide-spreading, flat mat of medium green; foliage 1½ inches long, ¼ inch wide, flowers dark red. New and unusually good looking. Gal. cans, 75c.

G. ornithopeda. (S). Graceful shrub with long, slender branches clothed with fern-like, grey-green foliage. Interesting creamy-white flowers. Will grow nicely in partial shade. Gal. cans, 60c.

G. robusta. (Silk Oak) (T). A large tree with fern-like foliage; flowers in trusses of deep orange color. Grows rapidly and does well in all parts of California. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

G. rosmarinifolia. (S). Small shrub with rosemary-like foliage. Brilliant flowers of rose, scarlet and gold appearing in winter. Hardy in most of San Francisco Bay area. Gal. cans, 75c.

G. thelemanniana. (S). A small shrub especially valuable for planting in dry places. Foliage feathery, flowers a brilliant scarlet; almost continuously in bloom. Will not endure heavy frosts. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

GREWIA

Grewia caffra. (S). A recently introduced evergreen shrub with mulberry-like leaves about 2 inches across. Flowers lavender-blue, much like perennial asters; blooms in late summer and autumn. Growth rapid, rather swrawling; lovely trained against a wall. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

HAKEA

Hakea saligna. (S). Drought-resistant Australian shrub with attractive willow-like foliage which is bronze on new growth. Flowers cream-white. Gal. cans, 50c.

HELIANTHEMUM

Helianthemum mutabile. (Sun Rose) (S). A spreading little plant of rapid growth with small, bright colored flowers resembling Cistus in white, pink, rose, salmon and red. Requires little moisture and blooms all summer. Excellent for covering dry, steep slopes. Gal. cans, 50c.

H. ocymoides. (S). A small shrubby plant, 2 to 3 feet high with silvery-green foliage, and clusters of yellow flowers with a dark eye; blooms all summer. Plant in full sun. Gal. cans, 75c.

HELLEBORUS

Helleborus niger altifolius. (Christmas Rose). Perennial with attractive foliage and large waxy white flowers flushed pink. Blooms from November to February regardless of cold. Plant under deciduous trees as it needs winter sun and summer shade. 3-year-old plants, $1.25.

H. orientalis. (Lenten Rose). Habit same as above variety but flowers are pink and maroon, blooms in February and March. 3-year plants, 75c.

HIBISCUS

H. rosa sinensis. (Chinese Hibiscus) (S). A tender, evergreen shrub with glossy leaves and brilliant, showy flowers. Plant in a sunny location and protect from frost. If top branches are frozen the plants will branch lower down and bloom the same season. We can supply plants with pink, apricot or red flowers. 7-in. pots, 1½ to 2 ft., $1.00.

HYPERICUM

Hypericum aureum. (Golden St. Johnswort) (S). Of dense habit; flowers bright yellow, one to two inches across. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

H. calycinum. (S). Low-growing, flowers yellow; partial to a shady location; makes a good ground cover under trees. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each; 10 for $4.50.

H. floribunda. (S). Slender, many-stemmed shrub with narrow foliage and large racemes of dainty yellow flowers all summer. Gal. cans, 60c.

H. moserianum. (Goldflower) (S). Beautiful low-growing shrub; flowers golden yellow; fine for grouping and mass effects. Almost continuously in bloom. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

HOHERIA

Hoheria sexstylosa. (T). A slender tree with small, elm-like foliage and drooping branches. Flowers white in drooping racemes. Gal. cans, 75c.

ILEX . . . Holly

Ilex aquifolium. (English Holly) (T). Large shrub or small tree; foliage dark green, leathery and prickly; flowers small, followed by an abundance of bright red berries. Hollies are dioecious, that is, male and female flowers are borne on separate plants. It is necessary to have both to insure a crop of berries on the female trees; male trees never produce berries. Grafted female plants, balled, 5 to 6 ft., $10.00; 4 to 5 ft., $7.50; 3 to 4 ft., $5.00; 4-in. pots, 60c; male plants, 20 per cent less.

I. aquifolium ferox. (Hedgehog Holly) (T). Foliage is wrinkled and very spiny; an unusually beautiful foliage plant. Does not produce berries. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., $9.00; 4 to 5 ft., $6.50.

I. aquifolium Silver Queen. (T). Similar to English Holly except that foliage is beautifully marbled with creamy-white. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., $10.00; 4 to 5 ft., $7.50; 3 to 4 ft., $5.00; 4-in. pots, 60c.

L. aquifolium Van Tol. (Dutch Holly) (T). Foliage is smooth and almost free from spines. Berries more profusely than does English Holly. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $7.50; 3 to 4 ft., $5.00; 2 to 3 ft., $4.00; 4-in. pots, 60c.

I. cornuta. (Chinese Holly) (T). Foliage shorter, broader and lighter than English Holly. Berries large and bright red. Will thrive in hot sections. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $4.00.

I. perneyi. (Perney Holly) (T). Small tree with slender branches thickly covered with glossy, prickly, inch-long foliage. Large, dark red berries. A very fine recent introduction. Gal. cans, $1.00.

KALMIA

Kalmia latifolia. (Mountain Laurel) (S). Small shrub with light green foliage and clusters of dainty pink flowers like small rhododendrons. Requires shade of tall trees and acid soil. Not recommended unless special care can be given. Very lovely. Balled, 15 to 18 in., $2.00.

LAGUNARIA

Lagunaria pattersoni. (S or T). Large shrub or small tree with waxy, pink blooms shaped like small single hollyhocks. Foliage grey-green, thick and waxy. An unusually beautiful plant. Gal. cans, 60c.

Lavatera Olbia
A showy new shrubby perennial

LANTANA

Lantana. (S). Extremely free-flowering shrubs, sometimes half-climbing. Excellent for ground cover; rapid growing. Flowers borne in small clusters in colors of lavender, yellow and orange-red. 4-in. pots, 35c; 10 for $3.00.

LAURUS . . . Laurel

Laurus nobilis. (Bay Tree) (Grecian Laurel) (S or T). A pyramidal shrub with upright branches; stiff dark green leaves. Often clipped into cones or standards. Useful where a somewhat formal shrub is desired. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $4.00; 3 to 4 ft., $3.00; 2 to 3 ft., $2.50; gal. cans, 75c.

LAUROCERASUS

Laurocerasus lusitanica. (Portugal Laurel) (S). A stately appearing shrub, foliage a pronounced dark green, sharply serrated; flowers white. Growth compact. Makes a beautiful trimmed hedge. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $2.50; gal. cans, 60c.

L. officinalis. (English Laurel) (S). Large shrub; foliage broad, heavy and glossy; flowers white in racemes, followed by black cherry-like fruits. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $2.50; 2 to 3 ft., $1.75; gal. cans, 60c.

LAVATERA

Lavatera olbia. (S). A shrubby perennial related to the mallows and hollyhocks. Lavender-rose flowers three inches across are in bloom from spring until frost. Each plant develops into a large clump. Gal. cans, 60c.

LAVENDULA

Lavendula officinalis. (Lavender) (S). An old favorite because of its pleasing odor. Does well in dry places. Compact form, with large, deep blue flowers; good for border or rock garden. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

French Cut Leaf Lavender. (S). Has light green, yarrow-like foliage and heads of pale lavender flowers. Compact plants. Gal. cans, 50c.

LEPTOSPERMUM

Leptospermum laevigatum. (Australian Tea Tree) (S or T). Large shrub with graceful arching branches; foliage greyish-green; flowers white. A rapid grower. Especially good for windbreaks or informal hedges. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., $1.00; 3-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 50c each, 10 for $4.50.

L. chapmanni. (S). Small, pointed foliage; star-shaped, pink flowers. Makes a fine clipped hedge in light shade. Gal. cans, 50c.

L. scoparium nicholi. (S). Small, bronzy foliage on a small shrub with drooping branches. Flowers wine-red, borne profusely. Gal. cans, 60c.

Japanese Privet
Trimmed standard

LIGUSTRUM . . . Privet

Ligustrum ciliatum. (Bright Fruited Privet) (S). A dwarf from Japan. Foliage dark green, thick and glossy; flowers white. Excellent for a low hedge. Gal. cans, 50c.

L. coriacum. (Dwarf Privet) (S). Slow-growing type with thick, waxy, undulate foliage; creamy-white flowers and numerous blue berries. Has more character than other privets. 6-in. pots, 75c each; gal. cans, 60c each.

L. japonicum. (Japanese Privet) (S or T). Large shrub, if unpruned becomes a small tree. Foliage broad, pointed, dark green; flowers creamy-white, borne in panicles. Fine for a tall hedge. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $1.75; 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

TRIMMED STANDARDS
Ligustrum japonicum

Carefully grown specimens ideal for formal plantings.

54-in. stems, 24-in. heads.....$10.00
48-in. stems, 24-in. heads..... 8.50

Ligustrum nepalense. (Nepal Privet) (S). A variety from the Himalaya mountains. A hardy plant, excellent for hedges. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

L. ovalifolium. (California Privet) (S). Highly regarded as a hedge plant. A strong-growing shrub with bright medium-size foliage. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 15c, $10.00 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 10c, $7.50 per 100; 1½ to 2 ft., 9c, $6.00 per 100.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora. (T). A large, handsome tree; foliage bright, glossy green above, golden brown beneath; flowers creamy white; extremely fragrant, six to eight inches in diameter. Balled, 5 to 6 ft., $4.00; 4 to 5 ft., $3.00; 3 to 4 ft., $2.50; 2 to 3 ft., $1.75; gal. cans, 75c.

MAHONIA

Mahonia aquifolium. (Oregon Grape) (S). Dense, low-spreading shrub; foliage holly-like, glossy green, changing to purple and bronze; flowers yellow, borne in racemes in February and March, followed by a profusion of blue, grape-like berries. Grows well in shade. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 50c.

M. ilicifolium compacta. (S). A new variety with foliage much like Oregon Grape though somewhat lighter in color; growth dwarf and compact, making it a fine little shrub for foundation planting. Gal. cans, 60c.

M. japonica. (Japanese Mahonia) (S). Foliage large, soft green in color, turning yellowish-green with age; flowers large, followed by large blue berries. Fine for a shady location. 5-gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

MAYTENUS

Maytenus boari. (Smilax Tree) (T). Small tree with numerous drooping, thread-like branches clothed with narrow leaves of medium green. A rare and distinctive tree. Gal. cans, 60c.

MELALEUCA

Melaleuca decussata. (Lilac Melaleuca) (S). Shrub of graceful drooping habit; foliage dense and blue-green; flowers lavender in color. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

Nandina Domestica
A colorful plant at all seasons

M. hypericifolia. (Dotted Melaleuca) (S). Slender branch shrub with large showy flowers of orange-red. The most brilliant Melaleuca. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

M. nesophila. (Pink Melaleuca) (S). Shrub of bushy habit; foliage a pleasing shade of green, oblong flat; flowers lavender-purple. Gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

MICHELIA

Michelia fuscata. (Banana Shrub) (S). Small magnolia-like, light green leaves. Small yellow flowers of true magnolia form with a rich, delicious banana odor. 6-in. pots, $1.00.

MYOPORUM

Myoporum laetum. (T). Small tree or shrub with thick leathery leaves. Unequalled for planting along the beach or in a cold, foggy situation. Small pink flowers and rosy-lavender berries. Gal. cans, 50c.

MYRTUS . . . Myrtle

Myrtus communis. (Common Myrtle) (S). Splendid small-leaved shrub admirably adapted for hedges and foundation plantings. Foliage small, glossy green and aromatic; flowers white, appearing in late spring and summer, followed by blue-black berries. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 50c; 10 for $4.50.

M. communis microphylla. (Small Leaf Myrtle) (S). Foliage exceptionally small and closely set; of spreading habit. A beautiful and durable foundation plant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $2.00; 1½ to 2 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 50c; 10 for $4.50.

M. communis variegata. (Variegated Myrtle) (S). Foliage marked and striped with silver; berries large and contrast beautifully with the light-colored foliage. Gal. cans, 50c.

NANDINA

Nandina domestica. (S). A very handsome shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. Leaves are much divided, light green tipped with pink and copper in spring, turning to vivid red during fall and winter. Flowers white, followed by crimson berries. The winter appearance of this shrub with bright red berries and darker red foliage is very striking. Balled. 1½ to 2 ft., $1.25; 1 to 1½ ft., $1.00; gal. cans, 50c.

NERIUM . . . Oleander

Nerium. (Oleander) (S). Large, bushy shrubs, doing well in the warm interior valleys. Free bloomers from June until frost. Foliage long, slender and bright green. All parts of the plant are poisonous if eaten.

N. Dr. Golfin. Single, deep rose flowers, very large. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

Myrtus Communis
Can be used to advantage in any planting

N. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. Single, pale pink; strong growing. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

N. Mrs. F. Roeding. Very fine, double, salmon-pink. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

N. Sister Agnes. Large, single white, very fine. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

N. Splendens gigantea. Very large, double rose, fragrant. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus aurantiacus. (Yellow Sweet Olive) (T). Small tree with stiff, glossy foliage. Produces an abundance of small orange flowers in October which have a most remarkable fragrance. Very rare. Gal. cans, $1.00.

O. delavayi. (S). Clusters of small, white, very fragrant flowers borne in March and April on a broad shrub about six feet high. Dark green, oval leaves an inch long. Very rare, new plant. Gal. cans, $1.50.

O. fragrans (Olea fragrans). (Sweet Olive) (T). Long, slender foliage with serrated edges. Flowers creamy-white, produced in abundance in autumn. Fragrance exceptionally fine. Gal. cans, 75c.

PHOTINIA

Photinia arbutifolia (Toyon). (California Holly) (S or T). Native of California and known as the "Christmas Berry." Admired for its handsome foliage and brilliantly colored red berries. Does fine under cultivation. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

P. serrulata nova. (Chinese Photinia) (T). Large leaves with prickly margins; new growth, intense copper. Bears large clusters of orange-red berries. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

PICKERINGEA

Pickeringea montana. (Chaparral Pea) (S). A spiny, native shrub valuable for planting in a hot, dry location. Gal. cans, 90c.

PIMELIA

Pimelia ferruginea. (Rosy Rice Flower) (S). Small evergreen shrub with very small dark green leaves and numerous heads of rose-pink flowers. Lovely in a large rock garden or under tall shrubs. 4-in. pots, 75c.

PLEROMA

Pleroma grandiflora. (Tibouchina semidecandra) (S). A lovely flowering shrub with velvety bronze-green foliage; flowers dark royal purple and two to three inches across. Blooms during summer and fall. Will freeze back if exposed to hard frost but sprouts up again and blooms the following summer. 5-gal. cans, $2.00; gal. cans, 75c.

PITTOSPORUM

Pitosporum crassifolium. (Karo Pittosporum) (S). Quite a large shrub; foliage pubescent and soft grey-green, flowers wine-color. Valuable because resistant to wind, doing well even along the seashore. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

P. eugenioides. (Tarata Pittosporum) (S or T). Of erect habit; foliage long, narrow, yellowish-green with wavy margins; does better in the coastal regions than in the hot interior valleys. A beautiful plant for tall clipped or informal hedge. Balled, 6 to 7 ft., $5.00; 5 to 6 ft., $3.50; 3 to 4 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 50c, 10 for $4.50.

P. phillyraeoides. (Narrow Leaf Pittosporum) (T or S). A small tree with slender, drooping branches which give it the habit of a Weeping Willow. Leaves long and narrow, flowers small, yellow and fragrant. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

P. rhombifolium. (Queensland Pittosporum) (S). Tall shrub with broad toothed leaves of dark green. Flowers are white, followed by showy orange berries. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

P. tenuifolium (P. nigricans). (Tawhiwhi Pittosporum) (S or T). Large shrub or small tree, valuable for hedges or planted in groups; foliage small and dark green; flowers and stems black, which give it a decidedly striking appearance. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $2.00; 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 50c, 10 for $4.50.

P. tobira. (Japanese Pittosporum) (S). A handsome variety of low-spreading growth; foliage dark green and glossy; flowers yellowish-white, very fragrant and numerous. Excellent for foundation plantings. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $2.25; 1½ to 2 ft., $1.75; 1 to 1½ ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 60c.

P. undulatum. (Victorian Box) (T). Makes a handsome, round-headed tree, or can be trained as a hedge. Leaves rich green, longer than any of the above, wavy-margined and tapering. Flowers are yellowish-white and extremely fragrant, particularly at night. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

POLYGALA

Polygala dalmaisiana. (S). An everblooming shrub of round habit and quite hardy; flowers purple and pea-shaped. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

Pyracantha Coccinea
Equally beautiful in flower or berry

Pittosporum Tobira
Cream-white flowers; fragrant as Daphne.

PRUNUS

Prunus ilicifolia. (California Evergreen Cherry) (T). Shrub or tree; foliage prickly margined like English Holly. Fine for hedges. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c, 10 for $5.00

P. ilicifolia integrifolia. (Catalina Cherry) (T). A variety of the preceding with considerably larger and more pointed leaves, usually without prickly edges. Grows more rapidly. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c, 10 for $5.00.

PSIDIUM

Psidium cattleianum. (Strawberry Guava) (S). Compact shrub with dark green, leathery leaves. Fruit deep claret and with very fine flavor. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

PSORALEA

Psoralea aphylla. (Blue Broom) (S). An open, drooping, almost leafless plant with attractive blue and white flowers on slender branches. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. pinnata. Foliage similar to a pine tree; branches slender. Flowers pea-shaped, blue and white in racemes. An attractive but uncommon shrub. Gal. cans, 60c.

PYRACANTHA

Pyracantha coccinea. (Burning Bush) (S). Thorny shrub; foliage small and ovate; flowers white; berries orange; from August to December. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $2.00; 2 to 3 ft., $1.75; 3-gal. cans, $1.00; gal. cans, 50c.

P. coccinea lalandi. (Laland Firethorn) (S). Very similar to P. coccinea but taller and more upright growth with bronzy tints on leaves. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $2.50; 3 to 4 ft., $2.00; 2 to 3 ft., $1.75; gal. cans, 50c.

P. crenulata. (Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn) (S). Foliage long, narrow, glossy and dense; berries small, dark crimson and showy; August to December. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $2.00; 2 to 3 ft., $1.75; gal. cans, 50c.

Matilija Poppy
Romneya coulteri

P. crenulata yunnanensis. (Yunnan Firethorn) (S). Foliage roundish, sometimes lobed; flowers white followed by masses of bright and red berries from October to March. Fine for mass effects or for bank and ground cover. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.75; gal. cans, 50c.

P. formosiana splendens. (S). An improvement over the common P. formosiana. Large red berries borne in almost unbelievable profusion. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

P. rogersiana aurantiaca. (S). A new variety with foliage and habit of growth much like P. crenulata yunnanensis but berries are golden yellow and remain in good condition on the plants much longer than the berries of P. coccinea. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

QUERCUS . . . Oak

Quercus agrifolia. (California Live Oak) (T). Our native oak with black bark; foliage holly-like, glossy green; a fairly rapid grower under cultivation. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

Q. suber. (Cork Oak) (T). Supplies the cork bark of commerce. A beautiful evergreen tree adapting itself to the driest of locations. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

Weaver's Broom
Spartium junceum

RAPHIOLEPIS

Raphiolepis japonica (R. ovata). (Yeddo Hawthorn) (S). A dense compact dwarf shrub; foliage thick and dark green; flowers white with red anthers, followed by blue berries. 5-gal. cans, $1.75; balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 60c.

R. indica rosea. (S). A new variety with bright pink flowers. Exceptionally fine for low plantings. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

RHAMNUS

Rhamnus alaternus. (Italian Buckthorn) (S). Large shrub; foliage glossy green. Good plant for shrubbery border. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

R. californica. (Coffee Berry) (S). Large spreading shrub with dark, glossy foliage. Will thrive in fairly heavy shade. Flowers white followed by purple fruits. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

Our Rhododendron Exhibit at California Spring Garden Show

RHODODENDRON

Rhododendrons should be planted in partial shade and prefer acid soil. Should receive liberal applications of leaf mold or peat for best results. Do not fertilize them with fertilizers containing lime. Mulch the top soil to conserve moisture and pull weeds by hand; do not cultivate close to plants as roots are very near surface.

Rhododendron Alice. Large, rosy-pink blooms in compact clusters. Similar in form to Pink Pearl but color is darker; bush is shorter and more compact. Well budded plants, balled, 2½ to 3 ft., $6.00; 2 to 2½ ft., $5.00; 1½ to 2 ft., $4.50.

R. Boule de Neige. Pure white blossoms on dwarf bushes. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $3.50.

R. Brittania. This is easily the finest red rhododendron grown. Trusses of flowers are unusually large and of a fine clear red. Budded plants, balled, 18 to 20 inches, $5.50.

R. californica. The native rhododendron of the Pacific Coast. Flowers of medium size, deep rosy pink. Large, bushy plants, in tubs, 2 to 3 ft., $3.50.

R. Cornubia. Clear red, blooms in midwinter; very rare. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $5.00.

R. Countess of Athlone. Dainty, blush-pink; an easy variety to grow. Balled, 2 to 2½ ft., $5.00; 1½ to 2 ft., $4.25.

R. Cynthia. A beautiful rosy-scarlet with fine trusses of large flowers. Balled, 3 to 3½ ft., $8.00; 1½ to 2 ft., $5.50.

R. everestianum. A late blooming variety with lovely, large lavender blooms. Balled, with numerous buds, 1½ to 2 ft., $4.50; 1 to 1½ ft., $4.00.

R. fastuosum florepleno. Double flowers of a nice shade of lavender borne in trusses of medium size. Budded plants, balled, 1½ to 2 ft., $3.50.

R. fragrantissimum. The tall Himalayan Rhododendron; flowers very large and fragrant, pale pink changing to white. Growth taller and more open than other varieties. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $3.50.

R. John Wolters. An exceptionally fine variety with clear red flowers quite free from purple shading and of large size; bush compact and free flowering. Balled plants with numerous buds, 1½ to 2 ft., $3.50.

R. Lady Alice Fitzwilliam. A Himalayan Hybrid similar to Fragrantissimum but more compact in growth; flowers large, white. Gal. cans, $1.50.

R. Lord Roberts. Dark red with black markings; very striking. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., $4.50.

R. Michael Waterer. Bright crimson; very fine variety. Budded plants, balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $3.50.

R. Mrs. C. S. Sargent. Large flowers of deep pink verging on carmine, heavily marked with cinnamon flecks. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $4.25.

R. Mrs. R. S. Halford. Rich salmon-pink; extra large truss. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $4.50.

R. Pink Pearl. The most popular and best known variety. Shell-pink blossoms of large size; good foliage; easily grown. Heavily budded plants, balled, 4 ft., $10.00; 3 to 3½ ft., $6.00; 1 to 1½ ft.; $3.50.

R. Parsons Gloriosa. Clear rosy pink; a famous variety. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $3.50.

R. purpureum elegans. The best purple variety. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $3.50.

R. roseum elegans. A clear rosy pink producing a large number of blooms. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $3.50.

ROMNEYA . . . Tree Poppy

Romneya coulteri. (Matilija Poppy) (S). California's finest native flowering plant. Perennial shrub; leaves sage-green; flowers purest white, six inches across, with bright orange center. Gal. cans, 85c.

RHUS

Rhus laurina. (Sumac) (S or T). A large native shrub or small tree with long, slender, dark green leaves on coppery-red branches. Gal. cans, 75c.

R. ovata. (Sugar Bush) (S). Low growing native shrub with round, thick leaves of dark green and small pink or white flowers. Grows rapidly and is extremely hardy. Gal. cans, 75c.

ROSMARINUS

Rosmarinus officinalis. (Rosemary) (S). Small, straggly shrub with grey-green, aromatic foliage and pale blue, almost white flowers. Gal. cans, 60c.

SARCACOCCA

Sarcacocca ruscifolia. (S). A little known shrub that is very useful for planting in shady corners or under other larger plants. It grows about two feet high; produces white, very fragrant flowers in spring; foliage is laurel-like. One of our best novelties. Gal. cans, 50c.

SCHINUS . . . Pepper Tree

Schinus molle. (California Pepper Tree) (T). Fast growing, hardy evergreen tree with fine-cut feathery foliage and red berries. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., $1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

SOLANUM

Solanum lanceolatum. (S). Round-headed, small, sub-shrub with large, dark grey-green leaves and violet-blue flowers from May to December. Very showy; drought resistant. Gal. cans, 75c.

SOPHORA

Sophora tetraptera microphylla. (S). A slender tree with finely divided pinnate leaves. Canary-yellow flowers, pea-shaped, an inch long, borne profusely in small clusters. Very showy; blooms in April. Gal. cans, 60c.

SPARTIUM

Spartium junceum (Genista hispanica). (Weaver's Broom—Spanish Broom) (S). Upright in habit of growth; flowers yellow, prolific in spring, produced recurrently throughout the spring and summer on round, leafless branches. Gal. cans, 50c.

STERCULIA

Sterculia diversifolia. (Bottle Tree) (T). A clean, symmetrical evergreen shade tree. Foliage varies from entire to partly lobed. Flowers bell-shaped, cream with wine centers; seed pods like curious little boats. 5-gal. cans, 5 to 6 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

STRANSVESIA

Stransvesia davidiana. (S). A tall, somewhat drooping shrub with clusters of red berries like cotoneaster. Foliage is long, glossy and occasional leaves turn brilliant red like Photinia serrulata. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 60c.

UMBELLULARIA

Umbellularia californica. (California Laurel) (T). California's most beautiful native tree; foliage dark green and aromatic; flowers yellow. Gal. cans, 75c.

VERONICA

Veronica andersoni. (S). Growth strong; foliage rather long; flowers violet purple; blooms almost continuously. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. buxifolia. (Boxleaf Veronica) (S). A good variety for borders. Growth low and compact with small, grey-blue leaves. Flowers white and not important. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. decussata. (S). Small, compact shrub with dark green foliage and numerous violet-blue flowers produced freely throughout the year. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. decussata variegata. (S). Similar to preceding variety but with foliage lightly variegated with creamy-yellow. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. hulkeana. (S). Small, nearly round leaves on slender stems. Almost constantly covered with masses of dainty lavender flowers. Gal. cans, 60c.

V. imperialis. (S). Dark looking, compact shrub; foliage large, tinged with red on midrib and edges; flowers brilliant reddish-purple. A constant bloomer and very hardy. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. pinquefolia. (S). Small shrub with pointed, grey-green foliage somewhat like V. buxifolia. Flowers white. Gal. cans, 50c.

VIBURNUM

Viburnum japonicum. (S). Rapid growing shrub with large, glossy, leathery leaves somewhat similar to English Laurel. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., $1.75.

V. rectangulum. (S). A small shrub with bronze-green foliage and white flowers. Masses of red berries follow the flowers. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

V. suspensum. (Sandankwa Viburnum) (S). Of spreading habit with dark green foliage, somewhat wrinkled, flowers cream-color and fragrant. Grows well in shade. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. tinus. (Laurustinus) (S). A compact, hardy shrub that grows well in almost any location. Can be kept to any

Bottle Tree
Sterculia diversifolia

desired size by pruning. Produces large quantities of flowers in late winter months; pink in bud, white when open. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

V. tinus lucidum. (Laurustinus Grandiflora) (S). A strong-growing form of the preceding variety with large, glossy foliage and flower clusters of immense size; very fine. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $2.00; 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 50c.

V. tinus robustum. (Roundleaf Laurustinus) (S). An erect growing type with large, nearly round leaves. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $2.50; 3 to 4 ft., $2.00; 2 to 3 ft., $1.50.

V. tinus strictum. (Spiry Laurustinus) (S). Tall, slender and erect in growth; foliage slightly rounded; flowers cream-color and fragrant. Grows well in shade. Gal. cans, 50c.

V. tinus variegatus. (Variegated Laurustinus.) (S). Similar to V. tinus in every respect except the foliage has a heavy golden variegation. Gal. cans, 50c.

SPECIMEN TREES

FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECTS IN THE PLANTING OF HOME GROUNDS, PARKS AND GARDENS

When a new home has beeen built it does not achieve its full measure of charm until a garden has grown up around it to unite it to its surroundings. The length of time required to produce this desirable effect will depend largely upon the size and kind of plant material used.

A good method, and one that will prove economical over a period of years, is to use some large specimen trees to give form, character and effect of permanence to the garden. When these trees are carefully chosen and well placed it is not necessary to use many of them. The remainder of the planting may be made up of smaller trees of real worth.

Large specimen trees in a wide range of varieties are being grown in our nursery. They vary in age from 10 to 30 years. With ordinarily careful handling these trees will transplant readily, and in almost all instances they grow very satisfactorily in their new locations.

Many of these large trees are especially suitable for use as outdoor community Christmas Trees. We will be glad to quote special prices to civic organizations and service clubs on trees for community purposes.

Specimen Yews in Our Growing Grounds

Trees Like These Will Give Immediate Beauty to Your Garden

Since the value of these trees depends so largely on their shape, symmetry and furnishing, it is impossible to list definite prices on this class of stock. We invite a personal inspection of these trees wherever this is possible.

A PARTIAL LIST OF OUR SPECIMEN TREES

Abies concolor
Abies pinsapo
Araucaria bidwilli
Betula alba
Cedrus atlantica
Cedrus atlantica glauca
Cedrus deodara
Cedrus deodara verticillata glauca
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alumi
Chamaerops humilis
Cordyline indivisa
Cryptomeria japonica
Cupressus sempervirens fastigiata
Eriobotrya japonica (Loquat)
Erythea edulis
Flowering Peach
Flowering Crab-apple
Fruit Trees (in variety)
Ilex aquifolium
Juniperus pfitzeriana
Juniperus virginiana
Laurus nobilis
Libocedrus decurrens
Magnolia grandiflora
Olive Trees
Orange Trees
Phoenix canariensis
Picea pungens
Picea smithiana
Pinus canariensis
Pinus excelsa
Pinus halepensis
Pinus nigra
Pinus pinea
Pinus radiata
Pittosporum tenuifolium
Prunus lusitanica
Pseudotsuga douglasi
Sequoia gigantea
Sequoia sempervirens
Taxodium mucronatum
Taxus baccata
Taxus baccata elegantissima
Taxus baccata erecta
Taxus baccata fastigiata
Taxus baccata washingtoni
Torryea californica
Thuya plicata aurea
Trachycarpus excelsa
Trachycarpus fortunei
Ulmus scabra pendula (Camperdown Elm)
Washingtonia robusta

Delivering One of Our Specimen Indian Cedars

Flowering Quince

Azalea Mollis

Cornus Florida Rubra

ROEDING'S SELECT
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Much of the charm of old-fashioned gardens came from the free use of deciduous spring-flowering shrubs. Their delicate coloring, fragrance and profuse bloom entitle them to an important place in our modern gardens. They combine beautifully with early flowering bulbs, lending color and interest to the spring landscape before the blooming season of perennial and annual plants.

AZALEA

Showy shrubs of medium size; very effective massed or combined with evergreen shrubs. Prefer partially shaded location and acid soil.

Azalea altaclare. A sturdy variety producing brilliant yellow flowers of great fragrance; foliage becomes bright red in autumn. Balled, 24 to 30 in., $3.00; 18 to 24 in., $2.50.

A. mollis. Orange, apricot and yellow blooms borne in great profusion; fragrant. Balled, 24 to 30 in., $3.00; 15 to 18 in., $1.75.

A. occidentalis. (Western Azalea) The hardy, native variety producing flowers of exquisite fragrance, in shades of light pink and white marked with lemon and buff. Balled, 18 to 24 in., $2.50.

CAESALPINIA . . . Poinciana

Caesalpinia gilliesi. (Bird of Paradise) Tall shrub or small tree; foliage double pinnate with small leaflets; flowers large, light yellow with long, exserted stamens of brilliant red; blooms very freely. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; gal. cans, 60c.

CARYOPTERIS

Caryopteris incana. (Blue Spirea) Small summer-flowering shrub with grey-green foliage and airy racemes of smoke-blue flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus floridus. (Sweet Shrub) A rather tall, open growing shrub with rough, dark green leaves and curiously shaped, sweetly scented flowers of dark maroon. Will grow in partial shade. Belongs to same family as the California Incense Shrub. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

C. praecox (Meratia). (Wintersweet) Long before other shrubs flower this brave little shrub sends out its attractive little yellow and brown flowers that have a wonderfully sweet odor. Foliage appears after flowers are gone and is very attractive in form and shade. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50.

CORNUS . . . Dogwood

Cornus florida. (Flowering Dogwood) Shrub or small tree. Foliage wavy, glaucous underneath; flowers white, about four inches across. Very effective. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., $1.00.

C. florida rubra. (Pink Flowering Dogwood) Most beautiful of the dogwoods; deep pink flowers four inches wide covering the tree before the foliage appears. Prefers semi-shade and acid soil. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., $3.00.

DEUTZIA

Deutzia crenata rosea. Flowers double, pinkish white, borne in large spikes. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

D. gracilis. Slender branched, graceful little shrub weighted down with pendulous, bell-shaped white flowers. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

D. Pride of Rochester. Profuse bloomer, flowers double white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

CHAENOMELES . . . Flowering Quince

Chaenomeles japonica. (Japanese Scarlet Quince) An old favorite. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Makes an impassable and beautiful flowering hedge. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.

THE NEW FLOWERING QUINCES

The coloring of these varieties is a revelation to those who know only the old-fashioned Red Flowering Quince. These new sorts surpass all other flowering shrubs in freedom of bloom and duration of blooming period.

Chaenomeles japonica alpina. Almost continuously in bloom from February till May. Flowers shade from pale apricot to delicate coral. Dwarf in habit. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., $1.00.

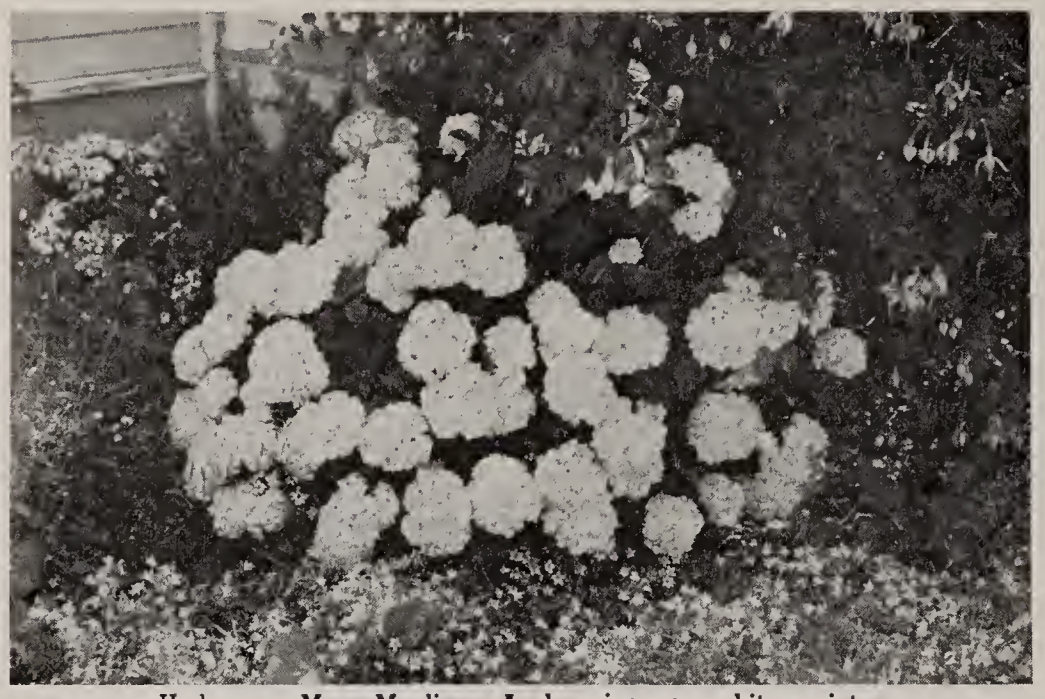
C. japonica candida. Has pure white waxy blooms of remarkable beauty. New and rare. Has two definite crops of bloom, one before and one after foliage appears. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., $1.00.

C. japonica corallina. A new shade in Cydonias. Plants are covered in spring with masses of lovely apricot and coral flowers. Frequently blooms a second time in early summer. Plant rather dwarf. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., $1.00.

C. japonica grandiflora. Exceptionally large white flowers opening from pink buds. The entire blooms become soft pink with age. Plant grows vigorously. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; bare root, 2 to 3 ft., $1.00.

C. lagenaria Double Vermillion. The golden anthers and showy, double flowers of brilliant vermillion make this a most striking variety. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., $1.25.

Diervilla Florida—Has myriads of dainty pink bells



Hydrangea Mme. Mouliere—A charming new white variety

DIERVILLA . . . Weigela

Diervilla Eva Rathke. Of erect habit. Flowers medium size and deep red in color; blooms in April and May. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

D. florida (Weigela rosea). Flowers pink, large and produced in great profusion in April and May. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus angustifolia. (Russian Olive) Foliage and branches metallic silvery-green; flowers and fruit yellow. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

ERYTHRINA

Erythrina crista-galli. (Coral Tree) In California this is a deciduous shrub which freezes back in winter but blooms in spring and again in late summer with two-foot spikes of gorgeous red, pea-shaped flowers. Easy to grow and strikingly beautiful. Gal. cans, 75c.

FORSYTHIA . . . Golden Bell

Forsythia intermedia spectabilis. A valuable shrub for borders and mass effects. In habit somewhat pendulous, branches drooping; can be trained over arbors. Flowers golden yellow from January to March. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

A NEW WHITE HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea Mme. E. Mouillere is one of the loveliest new French hybrids. Its immense trusses of pure white are especially effective when grown in a cool, shaded location. Extra heavy plants in 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 60c.

HIBISCUS . . . Althea

Hibiscus syriacus. Among California's showiest summer blooming shrubs. Foliage dark green; flowers appear in summer and autumn. Quite distinct from the Evergreen Hibiscus as this variety is hardy everywhere. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

We can supply the following varieties:

Boule de Feu. Dark rosy-red, double.
Jeanne d'Arc. Double white.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea domotoi. A double pink form of H. hortensis, very beautiful. Gal. cans, 60c.

H. hortensis. A very popular shrub in California. Foliage large, in milder sections almost evergreen; flowers large, pink and borne in immense corymbs. Prefers a shaded location. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., $1.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.

H. La Marne. A French variety with dark rose blooms; not so strong growing as H. hortensis. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $1.25.

H. Mme. Renee Gaillard. Magnificent trusses of pure white flowers, petals fringed or serrated. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

H. Souv. de Mme. Chautard. An early blooming French hybrid. Flowers a lovely shade of rose-pink. Gal. cans, 60c.

H. Trophee. Deep rose-pink flowers becoming watermelon-red at maturity. Exceptionally fine. Balled, 1 to 1½ ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 60c.

KERRIA

Kerria japonica flore pleno. (Double flowering Kerria) Strong grower with double flowers of bright yellow; free blooming and popular. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

KOLKWITZIA

Kolkwitzia amabilis. (Beauty Bush) A new introduction from China. Slender arching branches covered with pale pink flowers an inch long. Requires two to three years to come into full bloom. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

LAGERSTROEMIA . . . Crepe Myrtle

Lagerstroemia indica rosea. Shrub or small tree. Foliage somewhat scanty; flowers pink. A very satisfactory flowering shrub for hot interior valleys, being a mass of color during the larger part of the summer. Mildews along the seacoast. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

L. indica alba. A dwarf variety producing pure white flowers. Quite rare and very beautiful. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

L. indica rubra. Similar to L. indica rosea except as to color of bloom which is a deep reddish-pink. Petals are crinkled like crepe. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

LIPPIA

Lippia citriodora. (Lemon Verbena) An old-fashioned favorite with lemon-scented foliage. Flowers small, white in panicles, leaves willow-like and rough. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

PAEONIA . . . Peony

Paeonia suffruticosa. (Tree Peony) Hardy, low-growing shrubs with flowers 6 to 10 inches across. Entirely different in habit of growth from the common herbaceous peonies and much better suited for California gardens. We can supply varieties with single or double flowers in white, pink, rose or red. Grafted plants in 8-inch pots, flowering size, $5.00.

Philadelphus Virginalis

Spiraea Prunifolia Flore Pleno
The genuine "Bridal Wreath"

Spiraea Van Houtte
A mass of white in "Tulip Time"

PHILADELPHUS . . . Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius. (Garland Philadelphus) Large shrub, flowers creamy-white, medium size, and fragrant as orange blossoms. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. mexicana. (Evergreen Mexican Mock-orange) May be grown either as a vine or shrub. Flowers double, creamy-white and very fragrant. Foliage sometimes hurt by frost but plant is hardy. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

P. virginalis. A very floriferous variety with double white flowers. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

PUNICA . . . Pomegranate

Punica Double Red. Rapid growing shrub with double scarlet flowers; does not produce fruit. Blooms from June to October. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

P. Double White. Rapid grower. Flowers creamy white or yellow, double. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

P. granatum nana. (Dwarf Pomegranate) A beautiful shrub almost evergreen. Foliage glossy green with ruddy tints; flowers red and almost continuously in bloom; fruits a rich maroon red in color, not edible. Makes a colorful low hedge. Gal. cans, 1 ft., 50c.

P. Mme. Legrelle. Flowers variegated, light red edged with yellow. A very beautiful type. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.

SPIRAEA

Spiraea bumalda (Anthony Waterer). Dwarf, erect form, growing about three feet high. Flowers rosy-red in flattened heads at ends of branches. Blooms in mid-summer. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

S. douglasi. (Douglas Spirea) A beautiful native spirea with long spikes of rose-pink flowers borne in midsummer. This roadside favorite endures neglect and drought quite cheerfully. Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. (Bridal Wreath) Small shrub with long, very slender branches. Flowers very double and pure white, borne along the branches before the leaves appear. This is the genuine "Bridal Wreath." Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

S. thunbergi. The smallest and daintiest of the white spireas. Gypsophila-like, single flowers in foamy masses on slender stems. Foliage also small and dainty. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

S. trichocarpa. (Korean Bridal Wreath) A new spirea with lovely, single white flowers. Quite distinct from all other varieties. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

S. van houttei. A handsome pendulous bush. Flowers pure white. Fine for grouping and shrubbery borders. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

SYRINGA . . . Lilac

The new French Hybrid Lilacs are a vast improvement over the old varieties. Our list is selected to give as great variation in type and color as possible; each variety is outstanding in its class.

Belle de Nancy. Double, pinkish lavender. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., $1.00.

Claude Bernard. Bright mauve; very early; petals long and twisted. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., 90c.

Diderot. Deep purple, single; flower clusters long and narrow. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., $1.25.

Dr. Breitschneider. Practically a pure pink; very late. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., $1.00.

Duc de Massa. Double, purplish-violet, large trusses. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., $1.00.

Katherine Havemeyer. Double, blue flushed mauve; very large. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., $1.00.

Leon Gambetta. Lavender pink; very early; double. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., $1.00.

Lucie Baltet. Single, the nearest to a pure pink lilac, purple in bud. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., $1.25.

Marie Legraye. Large flowered, single white, very fragrant. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., $1.00.

Mirabeau. Mauve, opening bluish, very early. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., $1.00.

Mme. Lemoine. The best double-white. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., $1.00.

Persian Cutleaf. Light lavender blue; flowers as freely as a spirea; very fragrant; foliage quite distinct from other varieties. Gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 90c.

TAMARIX

Tamarix hispida coolidgei (Coolidge Tamarisk) An improvement over T. hispida aestivalis. Fairly compact shrub or small tree producing two crops of lovely pink flowers each year. Gal. cans, 75c.

VIBURNUM

Viburnum opulus sterile. (Common Snowball) Flowers white, borne in immense heads in late spring; foliage brilliantly colored in autumn. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

V. tomentosum plicatum. (Japanese Snowball) Rather compact shrub with oval, plaited leaves. Numerous small clusters of double white flowers. Bare root, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

Syringa—Katherine Havemeyer

Common Snowball

A FRAGRANT VIBURNUM

Viburnum carlesi. A pretty little shrub with gray-green leaves. Buds are rosy-pink and open blooms are creamy-white in small clusters. The perfume is most remarkably pleasing and somewhat like that of a gardenia. Bare root, 1½ to 2 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, $1.25.

White Birch Trees Used Effectively by our Landscape Department in the Garden of Dr. and Mrs. Otto Koenig, Palo Alto (Photograph taken six months after planting).

"ROEDING'S QUALITY"

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

Deciduous trees are those that drop their leaves in winter. As a class they are the most rapid-growing trees and are easily transplanted in winter. They are well suited for planting as shade or avenue trees as they give shade only in summer and admit desired sunlight during winter.

ACER . . . Maple

Acer dasycarpum. (Silver Maple) A beautiful and fast-growing tree; bark light colored; foliage deeply lobed and variable. Fine for street planting. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., $1.25.

A. negundo variegata. (Silver Leaf Box Elder) Small tree with finely cut foliage heavily marked with white. Very dainty and graceful in appearance. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., $1.25.

A. palmatum. (Japanese Maple) Small trees, handsome on account of their graceful habit, elegant foliage and rich color. In early spring they are reddish-bronze gradually changing to dark green with bronze tints as the season advances. Should be given a partially shaded location if possible. In tubs, 3 to 4 ft., $3.50; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

A. palmatum dissectum. (Lace Leaf Japanese Maple) Small, drooping tree with heavily cut, fern-like foliage, remaining red during most of the spring and summer. Balled, 1½ to 2 ft., $3.50.

A. platanoides. (Norway Maple) Large, round-headed tree with heavy, dark foliage. Fine for almost any situation. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., $1.25.

A. platanoides schwedleri. (Purple-leaf Maple) The most beautiful of the large maples. Buds are brilliant orange; young foliage coppery and mature leaves deeply stained with purple. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., $1.50.

AESCULUS

Aesculus hippocastanum carnea. (Red Flowered Horse Chestnut) A beautiful tree and very rare. Long spikes of bright scarlet flowers. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., $3.75.

A SPLENDID STREET TREE

English Cork Bark Maple. This little maple is unusually fine for street planting. The trunk is straight, slender and smooth, though bark on small branches is corrugated and cork-like. Leaves are small and deeply lobed. It naturally forms a round, compact head much like a small plane tree. Since its rate of growth is moderate it will not outgrow its location and may be planted in narrow parking strips. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., $1.25; 8 to 10 ft., $1.00.

European White Birch
Equally beautiful in winter and in summer

A. octandra. (Yellow Buckeye) This native of our Southeastern States grows to be a large tree, 40 to 50 feet high. The yellow flowers are borne in long panicles. Growth is quite rapid. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., $1.00.

BETULA . . . Birch

Betula alba. (European White Birch) Rapid grower; bark white, foliage triangular, turning to rich tints in fall. Very effective planted in small groups. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., $1.50; 6 to 8 ft., $1.25.

B. alba laciniata pendula. (Cut-leaf Weeping Birch) Very beautiful form of European White Birch. The main trunk in older trees is snow-white and straight as an arrow. Branches spread but slightly, while the fine slender shoots hang vertically. The foliage is fine and deeply cut. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., $2.25; 6 to 8 ft., $1.75.

CATALPA

Catalpa speciosa. A medium size tree of quite rapid growth; foliage large; flowers large, white with brown markings, shaped like those of a trumpet vine. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., $1.50; 8 to 10 ft., $1.25.

FAGUS . . . Beech

Fagus sylvaticus riversi. (Copper Beech) Young foliage is brilliant copper color and mature foliage retains a strong purple tinge all summer. Tree is tall, slender and graceful, making a beautiful specimen. Boxed, 8 to 10 ft., $8.50; bare root, 4 to 5 ft., $2.75.

FRAXINUS . . . Ash

Fraxinus veluntina. (Arizona Ash) For sturdy resistance to adverse conditions few shade trees equal the Arizona Ash. Although it flourishes in damp locations it will cheerfully endure considerable drought. It is rapid growing while young but growth eventually becomes moderate. Trunk is straight and clean; head of tree, rounded, full and compact. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., $1.25; 5 to 6 ft., $1.00.

GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba (Salisburia adiantifolia). (Maiden Hair Tree) A striking tree with spreading habit as it attains age; foliage like maiden hair fern and of a bright green color; yellow in autumn. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $1.75; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

LIQUIDAMBAR

Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum) Large tree of rather slow growth; foliage star-shaped and glossy green, turning to purplish-crimson in autumn. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., $2.75; 5 to 6 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron tulipifera. (Tulip Tree) A fine pyramidal tree with clean trunk. Foliage of unusual form and light green in color; flowers conspicuous and yellow in color. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., $1.25.

MELIA

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. (Texas Umbrella Tree) One of the handsomest of our quick-growing shade trees; forms a typical unmbrella-like head without trimming. 5-gal. cans or bare root, 8 to 10 ft., $1.50; 6 to 8 ft., $1.25.

Tulip Tree
Liriodendron

PLATANUS . . . Plane Tree

Platanus orientalis. (European Sycamore. Oriental Plane) A handsome tree of large proportions widely used for park and avenue planting. Foliage dense, bright green and fine lobed; bark sheds from trunk and older branches in fall. One of the best street trees for California. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., $2.00; 8 to 10 ft., $1.50; 6 to 8 ft., $1.25; 5 to 6 ft., 90c.

POPULUS . . . Poplar

Populus candicans. (Balm of Gilead) Rapid growing, tall, large-headed tree. Foliage dark green, bark same color on younger branches. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., $1.25; 8 to 10 ft., $1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., 65c.

P. deltoides carolinensis. (Carolina Poplar) A tree of robust growth and easy culture; a fast grower, providing a quick shade. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., $1.25; 8 to 10 ft., $1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., 65c.

P. nigra italica. Slender, erect Lombardy Poplars lining a driveway with their foliage shimmering in the sunlight present a picture of striking beauty. They are frequently used as accent trees in large plantings where their upward growing branches produce a very vigorous effect. They are also unsurpassed for use as a screen or windbreak. Bare root, 10 to 12 ft., $1.25; 8 to 10 ft., $1.00; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

QUERCUS . . . Oak

Quercus coccinea. (Scarlet Oak) A well-formed and robust growing tree. Foliage acutely cut and pointed, dark green and turning to dark red and golden in autumn. One of the best deciduous oaks. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., $1.25.

Q. palustris. (Pin Oak) A very good street tree. Grows tall with graceful, drooping branches. Foliage deeply lobed with sharp points. Bare root, 6 to 7 ft., $1.25.

Q. rubra. (Red Oak) An excellent street tree of fairly rapid growth. Foliage turns to russet and copper in autumn. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., with branched heads, $1.75.

Oriental Plane
Platanus orientalis

ROBINIA . . . Locust

Robinia hispida macrophylla. (Rose Acacia) Flowers dark rosy-pink, borne in long, wisteria-like racemes. Makes a beautiful semi-weeping specimen when top-grafted and grown as a standard. Bare root, 8 ft., $3.50.

R. pseudacacia. (Black Locust) A fast grower with spreading top. Foliage light green, flowers white and very fragrant. Very drought resistant. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., $1.00; 5 to 6 ft., 75c.

R. pseudacacia decaisneana. (Pink Locust) Rapid growing, tall tree with long racemes of fragrant, pale pink blooms. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., $1.75.

Liquidambar—Southern Sweet Gum

American Elm

Arizona Ash—Fraxinus veluntina

SALIX . . . Willow

Salix babylonica. The common and well-known Weeping Willow. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., $1.00.

S. babylonica aurea. (Golden Weeping Willow) Differs from the common variety in having golden-yellow bark and lighter green foliage. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., $1.00.

SORBUS

Sorbus aucuparia. (European Mountain Ash) A tree of dense and regular growth; covered in summer with red berries which hang on trees until late in the winter. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., $1.50.

STERCULIA

Sterculia platanifolia. (Chinese Parasol Tree) A deciduous form of the bottle tree. Leaves are like immense maple leaves, but thick and leathery. A large round-topped tree when mature. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $1.25; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

TILIA . . . Linden

Tilia platyphyllos. (European Linden) A shapely, upright tree. Foliage heart-shaped and light green. Flowers yellow and fragrant. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., $1.50.

ULMUS . . . Elm

Ulmus americana. (American or White Elm) Tall growing and stately, one of the grandest of American trees. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., $1.00.

U. glabra camperdowni. (Camperdown Elm) Limbs grow outward and downward, giving the tree a remarkably picturesque effect. Always top-grafted. Our most beautiful weeping tree. Boxed, 5 to 6 ft., $5.00.

U. pumila. (Chinese or Siberian Elm) Most rapid growing of the Elms. Slender, graceful tree with slightly drooping branches. Leaves are smaller than American Elm. Bare root, 8 to 10 ft., $1.50; 6 to 8 ft., $1.25.

VISIT OUR GARDENS

Our Sixth Annual Outdoor Bulb Show will be held from early March to April 1st. At that time our gardens will be at their best with hundreds of varieties of Daffodils, Tulips, Dutch Iris, Hyacinths, Anemones and Ranunculus, various Cape Bulbs and many other new and interesting bulbous plants from all parts of the world.

There will be Flowering Fruit Trees, Deciduous Shrubs, Azaleas, Chinese Magnolias and dozens of other flowering trees and shrubs to add to the gaiety. Combinations of different types of materials with bulbs, bedding and border plants will be shown to give visitors demonstrations of color schemes that can be adapted for use in their own gardens. The Flower Arrangement Section will present scores of practical suggestions for the use of spring flowers in the home.

You and your friends will be welcomed here, not only for our Outdoor Bulb Show, but at all seasons of the year. There is always something of interest to be seen in our gardens. The rose gardens contain over 250 varieties, some of them new ones not yet introduced; our collection of large, specimen conifers is the most complete on the Pacific Coast.

Garden Clubs are extended a special invitation to hold meetings in the garden of "Old Adobe" our historic guest lodge where "the latch string is always out."

BOOKS FOR WESTERN GARDENERS

Gardening in California *by Sidney B. Mitchell.* Here's your own book, written for California gardeners by a Californian who knows your garden problems. Tells all about garden planning, planting and care—trees, shrubs, vines, perennials, annuals, bulbs, roses, rock gardening and water gardening for California conditions. Fully illustrated, 323 pages, 5½x8½. $2.65 postpaid.

How to Arrange Flowers *by Dorothy Biddle,* Editor, *Garden Digest.* Tells and shows exactly how to make the most of the flowers you have for home decoration. With the simple directions contained in this book anyone can make beautiful and appropriate arrangements of flowers for room decoration and for the table in every season, using material to be found in the garden, in the fields, and from the florist. 14 photographs, 37 drawings. 96 pages, 5x7½. $1.10 postpaid.

From a Sunset Garden *by Sidney B. Mitchell.* If you enjoy the unusual in your garden and like to adventure with the newer varieties and new ways of using them, you'll enjoy and get many suggestions from this book. Delightfully written and fully informative on all the bulbs, trees, shrubs, rock plants, annuals, and perennials. A book you'll value highly. Fully illustrated. 337 pages. 5½x8. $3.15 postpaid.

The Rock Garden *by Louise Beebe Wilder.* A new book at popular price by America's best known authority on rock gardening. Based on her own experience as an amateur, it tells just how to make a rock garden, how and what to plant for year-round beauty. Contains an alphabetical descriptive list of the 200 best rock plants and how to grow them. Fully illustrated, 230 pages, 5½x8½. $1.60 postpaid.

FLOWERING TREES

In the long succession of colorful pictures that are presented in California gardens, the most impressive are those provided in February, March and April by Flowering Trees. Blooming before the appearance of foliage, as most of them do, their clear tones of color afford boundless opportunities for the creation of lovely garden scenes. Their graceful branches are exquisitely beautiful either spread against backgrounds of sober evergreens or matching their brilliant colors with beds of gay tulips, daffodils and other early flowers.

CERCIS . . . Redbud

Cercis canadensis. (American Redbud) Small tree, every twig of which is covered with little pink, pea-shaped blossoms in early spring. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., $1.25.

CRATAEGUS . . . Hawthorn

Crataegus carrieri. (Carrier's Thorn) Small, pyramidal tree with single white flowers. Its greatest beauty lies in the large, waxy berries of brilliant scarlet. Individual berries are the size of cherries. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., $1.50.

C. cordata. (Washington Thorn) A handsome small tree. Leaves triangular, lobed, deep, glossy green; flowers white, followed by intensely red berries. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., $1.00.

C. double pink. Small tree covered in early spring with small, double flowers that open pale pink and become rosy-pink with maturity. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., $1.25.

C. double white. Creamy-white, fully double flowers that sometimes become tinged with pink at maturity. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., $1.25.

C. oxycantha splendens. (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn) Small tree of erect habit and quick growth. Flowers double and carmine in color; berries dull red. Bare root, 6 to 8 ft., $1.50; 5 to 6 ft., $1.25; 5-gal. cans, 6 to 8 ft., $1.75.

JACARANDA

Jacaranda ovalifolium. Beautiful shade tree with feathery foliage resembling a tree fern. Covered in summer with lovely blue flowers. Very tender. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., $1.25; 6-in. pots, 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

Park Weeping Cherry

THE LONG CLUSTERED GOLDEN CHAIN

Laburnum vossi is a great improvement over the old Laburnum vulgare. It is a small tree with green bark and foliage like exaggerated clover leaves. Flowers are pure golden yellow and formed exactly like those of the Wisteria. The hanging clusters attain as much as 18 to 20 inches length and are borne very profusely in late April after most flowering trees are through blooming. Very beautiful and still very rare. The trees we offer will bloom the first year if given ordinarily good care. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., $1.75.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia lennei. (Lenne Magnolia) Magnificent saucer-shaped blooms eight inches across; petals broad and rounded, outside bright purple-rose, inside nearly white; very fragrant. Blooms about 10 days later than M. soulangeana. Leaves large, often 12 inches long and 8 inches wide. Eventually becomes a tree 20 feet or more. Blooms most freely in full sun but will grow in partial shade. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $5.00.

M. liliflora (M. obovata) (Lily Magnolia) A lovely variety of Deciduous Magnolia. Flowers are 4 to 5 inches long, purple outside and lavender within. Blooms remain cupped and do not open flat. Main blooming season in March and April before leaves appear but a few flowers appear in summer. Foliage light green, 6 to 8 inches long. Growth rather rapid; becomes large shrub or small tree. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $3.50; 2 to 3 ft., $3.00.

M. soulangeana. (Saucer Magnolia) Large flowers 5 to 7 inches long with pointed petals; purplish-pink and lavender outside, pale lavender or white inside. Blooms in March before leaves appear; very fragrant. Grows into handsome tree, pyramidal in form. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $5.00; 2 to 3 ft., $4.00.

Magnolia Stellata
Flowers with late Hyacinths and early Tulips

Magnolia Soulangeana
The fragrant blooms are like Giant Tulips

Double White Flowering Peach
Arranged with Leucocoryne (Glory of the Sun)

M. soulangeana nigra. (Tree Tulip) This is the true nigra type with blooms dark purple outside and dark lavender within. Larger and darker than M. liliflora. Grows slowly into a small tree. A rare and very desirable variety. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., $5.00.

M. stellata. (Star Magnolia) The rarest of the deciduous magnolias. Grows to a small, spreading tree. In April it is a mass of fragrant white flowers 3 inches across, each flower made up of numerous long narrow petals as though cut from waxed crepe paper. Balled plants, 24 to 30 inches, extra heavy with numerous buds, $7.50; regular stock, 15 to 18 inches, $2.75.

FLOWERING ALMOND

Prunus amygdalus flore pleno. (Dwarf Double-Flowering Almond) Shrubby little tree with long, slender branches heavily laden in earliest spring with very double rosette-like flowers. We can supply these in either pink or white. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

FLOWERING APRICOT

Prunus mume. (Flowering Apricot) Dawn. Earlier than flowering peach. Many consider this the most beautiful of all flowering trees. Individual flowers are very large and double with a delicious odor. Color is a warm shell pink. Tree grows rapidly with handsome dark green foliage. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 5 to 6 ft., $1.00.

FLOWERING PEACHES

Prunus persica. (Flowering Peach) Bears great masses of double flowers in spring before leaves appear. Should be heavily pruned each year as soon as they have finished blooming. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $1.50; bare root, 5 to 6 ft., $1.00; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

Varieties of Flowering Peaches

Aurora. A new color in Flowering Peaches, being a clear, light pink; much softer shade than other varieties. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., $1.25.

Burbank. Large double pink flowers, late.

Double Pink—Early. Fully double, clear pink.

Double Red—Late. Very large, fully double flowers.

CHAS. ABRAHAM FLOWERING APRICOT

This variety was imported from China by the late Chas. Abraham, pioneer nurseryman, shortly before his death and has been named in his honor. It is reported to have been discovered in the garden of an ancient temple. Unlike the Mumes, this is a true Apricot. Flower buds are large and brilliant red, opening to very double flowers of carmine-pink. The tree is a very vigorous grower. Offered to the public for the first time this year. Bare root, 5 to 6 ft., $1.75; 4 to 5 ft., $1.50; 3 to 4 ft., $1.25.

Double Red—Early. The most popular variety.

Double White. Large flowers, exquisitely lovely.

San Jose Pink. The earliest variety; soft rose-pink, semi-double flowers.

FLOWERING PLUMS

Prunus blirieana. Semi-double flowers of soft pink borne on long slender branches. Foliage plum-like and heavily tinged with bronze. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

P. pissardi. (Purple Leaf Plum) Very ornamental small tree. Leaves deep purple in spring, gradually becoming greenish. Flowers numerous, white-tinted pink, appearing before the leaves. Fruit reddish-purple. Doubly beautiful and desirable for both blossom and foliage. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 6 ft., $1.50; bare root, 5 to 6 ft., $1.00; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

P. triloba. A dwarf tree with double flowers of dainty appleblossom-pink. Foliage downy and lobed. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $1.50; bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., 60c.

P. vesuvius. (Burbank's Purple Leaf Plum) Foliage larger and more reddish than Prunus pissardi. Flowers are slightly larger and later. A very brilliant decorative tree. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 6 ft., $1.50; bare root, 5 to 6 ft., $1.00; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; 3 to 4 ft., 60c.

FLOWERING QUINCE

(See page 65)

FLOWERING CHERRIES

Victory

Naden

Ojochin

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY

Prunus pseudo-cerasus flore pleno. Growth slightly more dwarf than the sweet cherrics. Leaves bronze color at first, later grcen. Flowers borne before leaves are fully developed. Our most beautiful, and rapidly becoming our most popular flowcring trce. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $1.75; bare root, 5 to 6 ft., $1.75; 4 to 5 ft., $1.50; 3 to 4 ft., $1.25.

Varieties of Flowering Cherries

Akebono. (Daybrcak) Very early. Flowers single, pink; borne entircly before the leaves and in such profusion as to make the tree look like a pink cloud.

Campanulata. Blooms 4 to 6 weeks earlier than other cherries. Single, bell-shaped, pendulous blooms of rosy-carmine. Quite different from all other flowering trees.

Kanzan (Sekiyama). Double, dark pink, with extremely large flowers.

Naden. One of the loveliest and the most double pink flowered variety.

Ojochin. Very large, pale flesh color; single but so ruffled as to appear double.

Pink Pearl. One of the earliest flowering double varieties; medium pink.

Shirotae (Mt. Fuji). The best double white. Flowers are large and double. Foliage light green.

Shogetsu. Double, pale pink flowers in long racemcs. Very free flowering.

Victory (Shirofugen). Flowers very large, borne in racemes; blooms open pale pink, become white, then turn cerise; beautiful bronzy foliage.

JAPANESE WEEPING FLOWERING CHERRY

Double Pink Weeping. A very rare variety; branches do not droop as much as the singlc weepers. Decp pink, double flowers of medium size. Bare root, 5 ft., stems, $2.50.

Park Weeping (Prunus aequinoctialis pendula rosea). A strongly drooping type of vigorous growth; blossoms are pale pink and bornc in greatcst profusion. An exquisitely beautiful tree. Bare root, 5 ft., stems, $2.50.

PYRUS . . . Flowering Crab Apple

Pyrus arnoldiana. A most profuse bloomer. The slender branches arc weighted with carmine-red buds that open to sharply contrasting blooms of palest pink. A grand variety. 3-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $1.25; bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. aldenhamensis. Beautiful, new variety with purple leaves, maroon flowers and bright red fruits; a vigorous grower. Bare root, 4 to 6 ft., $1.50.

P. atrosanguinea. (Carmine Crab) Small tree with slender, scmi-drooping branches. Single flowers of bright carmine opening from brilliant red buds. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. ionensis plena. (Bechtel's Crab) Double pink flowers like small clustered roses; fragrant; late blooming. 5-gal. cans, 3 to 4 ft., $1.50; bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

P. kaido. Flowers partly double, pale pink and carmine; branches slender and graceful. Bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

P. niedzwetskyana. (Red-vein Crab) An early flowering variety with red, single flowers; foliage veined with red and bark bright reddish-brown. In tubs, 6 to 8 ft., $3.50; bare root, 4 to 5 ft., 90c; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Arnold's Flowering Crab
Pyrus arnoldiana

P. sargenti. (Sargent Crab) Japanese variety with pure white flowers; dwarf; fruit bright scarlet and hangs on trees until spring. Bare root, 3 to 4 ft., 90c; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

Plant Tresserve Daffodils, Blue Poppy Anemones and Yellow English Primroses beneath White Flowering Peach. Primula malacoides and Queen of the North Daffodils are lovely with Prunus bleriana. Try a drift of Rosabella Tulips and blue Forget-me-nots or Nemesia under Pink Pearl Cherry or Magnolia soulangeana.

White Flowering Almond
The whitest and daintiest of flowering trees.

Park Weeping Cherry
Like a soft pink cloud with its drooping masses of flowers

Bechtel's Flowering Crab
Pyrus ionensis plena

ROEDING'S
CLIMBING and TRAILING PLANTS

Vines contribute very much to the beauty of the garden. Use them to soften harsh angles, to frame lovely vistas, or to screen undesirable views. Since their flowers are produced in masses they are important factors in providing color.

AMPELOPSIS

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper) Foliage large, divided into five parts; turns scarlet in autumn. Gal. cans, 50c each, 10 for $4.50.

A. sempervirens (Cissus striata). (Treebine) Distinct evergreen species. Foliage small, flowers inconspicuous. Useful in rock gardens and around pools. Gal. cans, 50c each, 10 for $4.50.

A. tricuspidata. (Boston Ivy) Foliage dense and glossy, turning red in fall. Adheres tenaciously to brick and stone walls, and even to wood. Gal. cans, 50c each, 10 for $4.50.

BIGNONIA . . . Trumpet Flower

Bignonia cherere (Phaedranthus buccinatorius). Evergreen climbing shrub. Flowers tubular, blood red with yellow base. Very beautiful. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. speciosa (B. violacea) (Clytostoma). (Painted Trumpet) Foliage quite glossy; flowers lilac on lobes and yellow inside tube; will grow in shaded location. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. tweediana (B. unguis-cati). (Catsclaw) Foliage beautifully glossy; flowers lemon yellow. Vine a wonderfully strong climber, tendrils adhering to stone, concrete or metal. Gal. cans, 75c.

B. venusta (Pyrostegia). (Flaming Trumpet) Foliage dark green; flowers bright orange and produced in brilliant masses. One of the most gorgeous of flowering vines but rather tender. Blooms in winter. Gal. cans, 75c.

BOUGAINVILLEA

Bougainvillea braziliensis. Foliage large, bright green; flowers rosy-purple; rapid and robust grower. A wonderfully free bloomer and one of the showiest plants in cultivation. 5-gal. cans, $2.75; gal. cans, 75c.

B. Crimson Lake. More tender than B. braziliensis. Flowers are brilliant rose-red. 5-gal. cans, $3.50; gal. cans, 90c.

B. Mrs. Praetorius. A new variety with flowers of clear copper color. As hardy as Crimson Lake. 5-in. pots, $1.50; 5-gal. cans, $5.00.

CLEMATIS

Clematis Duchess of Edinburgh. Large, double white, sweetly-scented flowers. Gal. cans, $1.00.

C. jackmanni. Large, rich, velvety purple flowers in great profusion. Gal. cans, $1.00.

C. Mme. Baron Veillard. Satiny lavender-pink; large single flowers. Gal. cans, $1.00.

Bignonia Violacea
Has orchid-like flowers, faintly perfumed

C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Large, bright, reddish-purple flowers. Gal. cans, $1.00.

C. montana. Small, white flowers in April. Will grow in shade. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. montana rubens. Small, fragrant, pink flowers becoming darker pink when fully matured. Gal. cans, 60c.

C. Ramona. Lovely lavender-blue; large single flowers. Gal. cans, $1.00.

DISTICTUS

Distictus cinerea. A strong-growing, evergreen climber belonging to the Trumpet Flower group. Large purple buds opening to lavender flowers; fragrant. Blooms six to eight months of the year. Quite tender. 4-in. pots, $1.00.

FICUS . . . Fig Vine

Ficus pumila (F. repens). (Climbing Fig) Handsome evergreen climber. Foliage heart-shaped, small, dark green. Clings to stone and brick walls. Quart cans, 35c.

F. pumila minima. A variety of short, compact growth with tiny leaves. Excellent for window boxes, hanging baskets, etc. Quart cans, 35c.

GELSEMIUM

Gelsemium sempervirens. (Carolina Jessamine) Hardy, evergreen vine with attractive glossy foliage. The fragrant, yellow jasmine-like flowers open in late winter and early spring. Especially good in hot sections. Gal. cans, 75c.

Bougainvillea Braziliensis
The most brilliant of all climbers

Clematis Ramona
A new, large flowered variety

HARDENBERGIA

Hardenbergia comptoniana. A beautiful winter blooming climber producing a profusion of violet-blue, pea-shaped blooms. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla. Foliage very broad; flowers light purple. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla alba. Flowers white. Gal. cans, 75c.

H. monophylla rosea. Foliage undivided; flowers pink; a free bloomer. Gal. cans, 75c.

HEDERA . . . Ivy

Hedera helix. (English Ivy) Large handsome, dark green foliage. Clings tenaciously to walls and makes an excellent ground cover. Gal. cans, 50c, 10 for $4.50.

H. helix marmorata. Small leaves, irregularly variegated with yellow. Does well in shady location. Gal. cans, 50c, 10 for $4.50.

H. helix minima. (Small Leaf English Ivy) Leaves small, deeply cut; branches slender and graceful; a fine sort for covering walls or chimneys. Gal. cans, 50c.

H. helix variegata. Variegated English Ivy) This popular silver-streaked variety is extensively used for covering brick and stone walls. Gal. cans, 50c, 10 for $4.50.

H. maderensis. Has large, triangular leaves heavily variegated with silver, yellow and margined with pink. The most beautiful variety and very strong growing. Gal. cans, 50c.

HIBBERTIA

Hibbertia volubulis. Evergreen twining shrub with dark green, glossy foliage. Flowers clear yellow, two inches across. Plant in full sun. A recent introduction. Will not endure heavy frosts. Gal. cans, 75c.

JASMINUM . . . Jasmine

Jasminum floridum. A half-clmbing shrub, covered almost continuously with small, slightly fragrant flowers. Gal. cans, 60c.

J. grandiflorum. (Catalonian Jasmine) Flowers pink in bud, white when open, very large and delightfully fragrant. Gal. cans, 75c.

J. humile (J. revolutum). (Italian Yellow Jasmine) Flowers golden yellow, borne in clusters, fragrant, very fine. Gal. cans, 60c.

J. nudiflorum. (Winter Jasmine) Deciduous vine; foliage small; flowers large, yellow, not in clusters. Handsome in spring as blossoms appear in great numbers before foliage is out. Gal. cans, 60c.

J. primulinum. (Double Yellow Jasmine) The most beautiful of all Jasmines. Large flowers, usually double, of clear primrose yellow. Very rapid grower. Gal. cans, 60c.

J. stephanense. (Pink Jasmine) A new Jasmine with very fragrant, light pink flowers, more than an inch in diameter. Gal. cans, 75c.

KENNEDYA

Kennedya rubicunda. Rapid growing vine similar to Hardenbergia but with larger leaves. Flowers dull red in short racemes. Rather tender but grows successfully in San Francisco Bay region. Gal. cans, 60c.

LONICERA . . . Honeysuckle

Lonicera belgica. (Woodbine) The old-fashioned, fragrant honeysuckle. Deciduous in winter but very showy when covered in spring with flowers in large clusters of mingled rose, pink and yellow. Large plants, bare root, 60c.

L. chinensis. (Chinese Honeysuckle) Strong grower. Foliage dull green, new growth reddish-purple; flowers white inside, purple outside. Gal. cans, 50c.

L. gigantea superba. (Giant Honeysuckle) Fast growing variety with hairy, grey-green foliage becoming deciduous in regions of heavy frost. Large clusters of pale pink and yellow flowers with entrancing fragrance. Gal. cans, 60c.

L. hildebrandi. A new and remarkably beautiful variety. Orange color blossoms, very large, with a tube four to five inches long; fragrance very pronounced. Slightly tender, but hardy in most of San Francisco Bay region. 6-in. pots, $1.50.

L. implexa. A much branched, slender vine recently introduced from Northern Africa. Flowers lavender and pale yellow; foliage evergreen. Gal. cans, 60c.

L. japonica halliana. (Japanese Honeysuckle) Strong grower; foliage bright green, flowers white, changing to yellow; fragrant. Gal. cans, 50c.

L. sempervirens. (Trumpet Honeysuckle) Evergreen foliage, very showy orange red flowers. A native of our eastern states and quite hardy. Gal. cans, 60c.

MANDEVILLA

Mandevilla suaveolens. (Chile Jasmine) Deciduous summer bloomer. Flowers pure white, more than an inch across; has gardenia-like fragrance. Gal. cans, 60c.

PASSIFLORA . . . Passion Flower

Passiflora manicata ignea. (Scarlet Passion Vine) The most vivid and attractive of this family of plants. Quite tender. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. mollissima. (Pink Passion Vine) Foliage three-lobed; flowers large and rose colored. Tender. Gal. cans, 60c.

P. edulis. (Passion Fruit) Grown commercially in the warmer sections. Rapid growing vine with purple fruits the size of an egg. Fruits may be eaten fresh or used for jams and jellies. Gal. cans, 75c.

PLUMBAGO

Plumbago capensis. (Cape Plumbago) Flowers azure blue, produced in profusion from spring until heavy frosts.

Catalonian Jasmine
Jasminum grandiflorum

Growth is rapid but plants require support to climb. Gal. cans, 50c.

POLYGANUM

Polyganum auberti (Silver Lace Vine) Hardy, rapid growing climber covered with lacy, creamy white panicles of bloom all summer. Will cheerfully endure drought and neglect. Bare root, 60c.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM

Rhynchospermum jasminoides. (Star Jasmine) Star shaped white flowers in clusters; exquisitely fragrant. Foliage thick and glossy. Hardy in most sections of California. Gal. cans, 85c.

SOLANUM

Solanum jasminoides. (Potato Vine) Well known evergreen climber; almost continuously in bloom. Flowers white, in large clusters. Gal. cans, 50c.

S. rantonneti. Tender, half climbing shrub with gorgeous violet flowers borne in large clusters. Gal. cans, 75c.

Confederate Jasmine
Rynchospermum

Tecoma Radicans
A Brilliant Fast-Growing Trumpet Flowered Climber

Tecoma jasminoides

SOLLYA

Sollya heterophylla. (Australian Bluebell) Low climber; foliage evergreen and variable; flowers brilliant, deep blue and bell-shaped. A very striking little climber. Gal. cans, 60c.

STREPTOSOLON

Streptosolon jamesoni. Habit of growth similar to Heliotrope but produces great masses of tubular flowers, brilliant orange and yellow. About as hardy as Lantana. 5-in. pots, 40c.

TECOMA

Tecoma australis (Pandorea australis). Strong and rapid grower. Foliage dark, glossy green; flowers small and borne profusely in early spring; color, creamy-white with dark spot inside. Gal. cans, 75c.

T. capensis. (Cape Honeysuckle) Shrubby climber; foliage evergreen, small and serrated; flowers bright orange-red; blooms in late summer and autumn. 5-gal. cans, $2.00; gal. cans. 75c.

T. jasminoides (Pandorea jasminoides). Foliage dark green; flowers large, pale pink with rosy-pink throats, borne in large clusters. Gal. cans, 75c.

T. mackeni (Pandorea ricasoliana). The most beautiful of this brilliant family of climbers. Flowers large and a lovely shade of soft lavender-pink with darker veins. Blooms in September and October. Gal. cans, 75c.

T. radicans (Campsis radicans). (Common Trumpet Vine) Deciduous climber, growing very rapidly and clinging to walls; flowers large and orange yellow. Gal. cans, 60c.

THUNBERGIA

Thunbergia gibsoni. Tender climber with brilliant orange flowers two inches across; almost continuously in bloom. Well worth trying in fairly frost free sections. Gal. cans, 75c.

VINCA

Vinca major. (Big Leaf Periwinkle) Foliage large; flowers a pleasing shade of blue. Valuable for covering shaded situations, also fine for window boxes and hanging baskets. Gal. cans, 35c; qt. cans, 20c; 10 for $1.50.

V. major variegata. (Mottled Periwinkle) Same as preceding except for heavily variegated foliage. Gal. cans, 35c; qt. cans, 20c; 10 for $1.50.

V. minor. (Small Leaf Periwinkle) Has much smaller leaf than the type. Makes an excellent ground cover and will endure much neglect. Qt. cans, 20c each; 10 for $1.50.

WISTERIA

Wisteria chinensis. (Chinese Wisteria) Flowers light purple-lavender, borne in racemes nearly a foot long, very fragrant. Bare root, $1.25.

W. floribunda alba. (White Japanese Wisteria) Very long racemes of beautiful white, fragrant flowers. A late blooming variety. Bare root, $1.50.

W. floribunda Kyushaku. New. Very long clusters of handsome purple flowers. Bare root, $2.50.

W. floribunda rosea. (Pink Japanese Wisteria) Flowers rose-colored, suffused shell-pink. A very beautiful and rare variety. Bare root, $1.50.

W. floribunda Royal Purple. New. The darkest wisteria yet introduced. Long, fragrant clusters of really purple blooms. Bare root, 1 yr. plants, $2.50.

W. violacea flore plena. A beautiful double variety with violet flowers. Bare root, $1.75.

STANDARD WISTERIAS

Standard Wisterias are grown to a strong, single stem with a well developed head which permits their use in small gardens. When in full bloom the mass of drooping flowers is most effective. Cut back new growth to maintain compact plants. We can supply well grown specimens, 4 to 5 ft. high in assorted types at $5.00 each.

White Japanese Wisteria
Wisteria floribunda alba

PALMS, DRACENAS and YUCCAS

CHAMAEROPS

Chamaerops. (Dwarf Fan Palm) Includes only the European Dwarf Fan Palms. The Japanese Fan Palms will be found under Trachycarpus. The former have long spines on the leaf stalk. The latter have none. Extra large plants of any of the following three varieties vary in price from $15.00 to $75.00 according to the number of stems and conformation of the individual plants. Single stem plants, 5 to 6 ft., $15.00; 4 to 5 ft., $10.00, for the following varieties:

Chamaerops humilis. (Dwarf Fan Palm) Dwarf hardy species with fan-shaped leaves. Fine for lawns and as tub plants for porch decoration.

C. humilis argentea. Foliage dark green and silvery beneath.

C. humilis tomentosa. A handsome dwarf palm admirably adapted to indoor and porch decoration, and where the situation does not permit of the larger growing kinds.

COCOS

Cocos australis. (Pindo Palm) A short, stout palm with long, graceful, grey-green leaves; very hardy. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., $3.50; 5-in. pots, 75c.

CORDYLINE . . . Dracena

Cordyline indivisa. (Blue Dracena) Strong, slender trunk. Foliage narrow and drooping, varying from green to bronze. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $3.50; 3 to 4 ft., $2.50; 2 to 3 ft., $2.00; 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

CYCAS . . . Sago Palm

Cycas revoluta. (Sago Palm) Fine for porch decoration. The round trunk is crowned with a mass of long, feathery fronds suggesting ostrich plumes. Quite hardy. 8-in. pots, $4.00; 6-in. pots, $3.00.

DASYLIRION

Dasylirion glaucophyllum. Short, round base; leaves stiff, long and slender, armed with terminal spikes. In tubs, 2 to 3 ft., $3.50; gal. cans, 60c.

KENTIA

Kentia fosteriana. The best known palms for indoor growing. 6-in. pots, 2 to 3 ft., $3.50.

MUSA ENSETE

Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Banana) Fine for gorgeous tropical effects. Foliage extremely large, bright green with ruddy midribs. Requires a sheltered situation and will not stand much frost. Gal. cans, 60c.

NOLINA

Nolina longifolia. Trunk about six feet tall; leaves an inch wide, matured ones droop, center ones somewhat spiral. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., $2.50; 2 to 3 ft., $2.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

PHOENIX

Phoenix canariensis. (Canary Island Palm) The most popular and hardy palm in California. Foliage pinnate and of deep green color. Fine for large grounds and avenue plantings. 5-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $3.00; gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

P. reclinata. Very graceful palm with slender trunk. Not quite as hardy as P. canariensis. 3-gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., $3.50; gal. cans, 1 ft., 75c.

SANSEVERIA

Sanseveria laurenti. A very beautiful and durable pot plant. Sends up almost straight leaves, two to three feet high and about two inches wide with slightly undulating margins. The centers of the leaves are silvery green beautifully marbled with dark green; edges of leaves are striped with yellow lightly mottled with green. Single plants rapidly increase into large clumps. 5-in. pots, $1.50.

TRACHYCARPUS

Asiatic Fan Palm, known by the dense black, hairy covering of the slender trunks. Often listed as Chamaerops, from which they are distinguished by the lack of spines on the leaf stalk. They are all extremely hardy, enduring more cold than any other genus of Palm.

Specimen Palms, 7 to 15 feet, $25.00 to $150.00, according to size and conformation. Balled plants of the three varieties listed below are priced as follows: 6 to 8 ft., $12.50; 5 to 6 ft., $10.00; 4 to 5 ft., $7.50; 3 to 4 ft., $6.00.

Trachycarpus excelsa. (Windmill Palm) Hardy and fine for aligning drives and walks. Trunk slim and hairy; leaf segments narrow and flexible.

T. fortunei. Stout trunk tapering upward; leaves large with broad segments closely set and glaucous.

T. nepalense. Leaves an intense dark green, somewhat small and carried on shorter stalks; segments rigid, never drooping.

WASHINGTONIA

Washingtonia filifera. (California Fan Palm) Trunk attains four feet in diameter; leaves fan-shaped with whitish filaments. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $6.00; 3 to 4 ft., $5.00; 2 to 3 ft., $4.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

W. robusta. (Mexican Fan Palm) Leaves drooping with few white filaments. A rapid grower. Balled, 4 to 5 ft., $6.00; 3 to 4 ft., $5.00; 2 to 3 ft., $4.00; gal. cans, 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.

YUCCA

Yucca aliofolia. Rather wide, aloe-like foliage that is sometimes tinged red on young plants; flowers creamy white. Gal. cans, 75c.

Y. filamentosa. (Common Yucca) Leaves long and narrow; flowers creamy white. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

Y. whipplei. (Spanish Bayonet) Narrow, grass-like leaves with sharp spikes, some plants showing a decidedly glaucous tint. Very beautiful when in bloom as it produces great masses of white bell-shaped blooms. Gal. cans, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

Dracena Indivisa

We maintain extensive gardens in our nursery in which many of the plants listed in this book may be seen growing under average garden conditions. A visit to these gardens will help you in selecting material for your own garden.

Trachycarpus Excelsa

BAMBOOS and GRASSES

Bambusa fastuosa. Strong and erect grower. Canes spring up straight as spears. Foliage dark green with yellow blotches. 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., $1.75.

Phyllostachys aurea. Canes close-jointed at base and golden yellow in color. Sends up in dense form very slender shoots of moderate height; leaves from two to four inches long. Makes fine decorative material, especially useful for quick-growing screen. Balled clumps, $1.50.

P. nevini. A hardy, somewhat dwarf bamboo which will withstand zero temperatures. Quite decorative and also useful for plant stakes. Balled clumps, $1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

Phormium Tenax and Cortaderia Muchused in gardens of Spanish type homes

P. marliacea. (Wrinkled Bamboo) Remarkable for the zig-zag growth of the lower part of the canes and for their grooved and wrinkled surface. Very graceful with rich green foliage. Balled clumps, $1.75.

P. quillioi. Foliage variable, averaging from three to six inches long. Canes green at first, changing to yellow when ripe. Balled clumps or 5-gal. cans, 4 to 5 ft., $1.75; gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

CORTADERIA . . . Pampas Grass

Cortaderia argentea. The Pampas Grass of the Argentine plains, appreciated for its beautiful silver plumes. Effective when planted in clumps. 5-gal. cans, $1.75.

C. Roi des Roses. Similar to above but plumes are rosy-lavender when first in bloom. 5-gal. cans, $1.75.

PHORMIUM

Phormium tenax. (New Zealand Flax) Foliage attains a length of six feet or more, color a clear green; flowers orange borne on tall stalks. Widely used for Spanish-type plantings. 5-gal. cans, $1.75.

P. tenax veitchianum. Foliage green with wide creamy-white stripes. 5-gal. cans, $1.75.

LAWN GRASS SEED

One pound of seed will sow 100 to 200 square feet of lawn.

Golden State Lawn Mixture. Contains the most hardy grasses which will make a sod that will endure much trampling. This mixture also contains some white clover. 35c per lb., 10 lbs. for $3.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Good grade, weighing 25 lbs. to the bushel. 60c per lb., 10 lbs. $5.00.

Phyllostachys Aurea

Astoria Bent. Of creeping habit. $1.75 per lb. (1 lb. will sow 500 to 700 sq. ft.)

White Dutch Clover. 50c per lb., 10 lbs. for $4.50.

Prices on other types of lawn grasses given upon request.

BEDDING PLANTS

For the convenience of those customers who call at our sales-yard we carry a good assortment of seasonable bedding plants. Owing to the difficulty of packing this class of material so that it will arrive at its destination in good condition we do not take any orders for shipping. We will, however, gladly make local deliveries of large orders by our trucks.

GLADIOLUS

Prices of varieties named below are for large size bulbs.
We pay postage on Gladiolus within the 4th zone.

	10 rate	100 rate
Apricot Glow—Clear warm apricot. Early	$ .45	$4.00
Bagdad—Soft smoky old rose	.80	6.00
Betty Nuthall—Orange-pink, yellow throat	.45	4.00
Commander Koehl—Brilliant deep red	.80	6.00
Coryphee—Clear soft pink	.50	4.50
Dr. F. E. Bennett—Vivid bright scarlet	.45	4.00
Helen Wills—White with cream flush	.50	4.50
Los Angeles—Giant shrimp-pink	.45	4.00
Mammoth White—Immense pure white	.65	5.50
Minuet—Clear orchid lavender	.50	4.50
Mother Machree—Light gray with flashes of pink	.80	6.00
Mrs. Van Konynenburg—Wisteria blue	.50	4.50
Pfitzer's Triumph—Giant orange-red	.50	4.50
Picardy—Delicate apricot peach pink	.65	5.50
Primrose Princess—Finest yellow. Amber shading	.45	4.00
Queen Helen II—Orange-pink. Yellow throat	1.00	8.00
Red Phipps—Orange-red	1.00	8.00
Salbach's Orchid—Large clear orchid-rose	.80	6.00
Salbach's Pink—Clear geranium pink	.80	6.00
Souvenir—Daffodil yellow primulinus	.45	4.00
Virginia—Bright red. Popular variety	.45	4.00
Special Mixture—Fifteen beautiful colors	.45	4.00

Sprays, Fungicides and Fertilizers

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Antrol. A safe, efficient poison syrup that will rid your home and garden of ants. No danger to pets and children, but will exterminate entire colonies of ants. Set of 4 containers and 4 ozs. of syrup, 65c; additional syrup, 75c per pint.

"Black Leaf 40." A concentrated nicotine solution for aphis and thrip. 1 oz. bottle, 35c.

Red Arrow. A very effective, non-poisonous insecticide for control of aphis, thrips and many other insects. 1 oz. bottle, 35c.

Taps. A new, improved bait with money back guarantee. Controls snails, slugs, sow bugs, earwigs and cutworms. 1½ lb. pkg., 25c; 5 lbs., 75c; 15 lb. bag, $1.95; 50 lb. bag, $5.50.

Sow Bug Control. When used according to directions this dry powder is very effective in ridding the garden of sow bugs. 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., $1.95.

Ortho Garden Bordo. This is the regular Bordeaux mixture used by orchardists. A standard spray for scab, rust, leaf-curl, etc., on peaches, apples, roses, etc. 1 lb., 30c; 8 lbs., $1.00.

Ortho Garden Lead Arsenate. A true Basic Lead Arsenate. Used as a spray or dust to poison leaf-eating and fruit-eating insects such as caterpillars, beetles, etc. 1 lb., 30c.

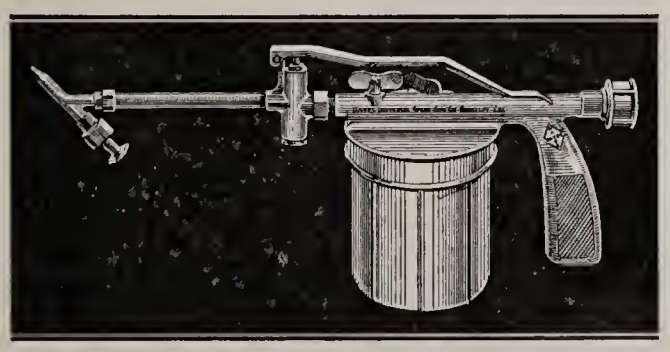
Ortho Garden Sulphur. A wettable sulphur of exceptional fineness suitable for use as a dust or liquid spray. Used to control mildew, rust, scab and brown rot. 2 lb. pkg., 25c.

Ortho Garden Volck. As nearly complete a garden spray as can be put in one package. It controls scale, aphis, thrips, leaf hopper, red spider, mealy bug, etc., and helps to control mildew and rust. 3½ oz. bottle, 35c; 1 pint, $1.00.

Ortho Nursery Volck. Highest quality oil spray for use on foliage to control scale, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Not to be confused with Garden Volck which contains soap and nicotine and is a more complete spray for home garden use. 1 pint, 50c; 1 quart, 75c; 1 gallon, $2.00.

THE HAYES UNIVERSAL SPRAY GUN

Attaches to garden hose and delivers an evenly mixed spray with higher and evener pressure than can be obtained from other spray guns. Makes it possible to do a thorough clean-up job. We use it and recommend it. 1 pint gun (4 gal. capacity) $7.50; 1 quart gun (8 gal. capacity) $8.50; 10 feet of special hose and 4 foot attachment, $3.50 additional.



Hayes Universal Spray Gun

SPRAYERS

Hudson Critic Sprayer. Very effective and durable sprayer for general garden use. Fineness of spray can be regulated and pressure is constant. Has glass spray container. $1.30.

Hudson Patrol Duster. An exceptionally fine duster. Adjustable nozzle makes it possible to effectively dust under surfaces of leaves. Has glass container. $1.35.

FERTILIZERS

Aluminum Sulfate. For rhododendrons, azaleas and camellias. Spread 2 to 4 ounces (according to size) directly under each plant. 2 lbs. for 25c; 5 lbs., 50c; 10 lbs., 90c.

Ammonium Sulfate. A nitrogenous fertilizer sometimes known as "Ford's Fertilizer." Apply at the rate of 1 lb. per 250 square feet. Plants will be injured by too heavy applications. 3 lbs. for 25c; 10 lbs. for 60c; 100 lbs. for $3.00.

Old Homestead Dairy Fertilizer. A general garden fertilizer and soil builder. Free from weed seeds. Specially fine for lawn dressing. "Cash and Carry" prices 35c per sack; delivered in San Francisco Bay region for 50c per sack. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Peat Moss. Useful for mixing with stiff, heavy or very light soils. Makes soils more retentive of moisture and improves drainage. Also recommended for mulching roses, bulbs, and other plants. Large bales, $2.95 each; 5 for $14.75.

GARDEN TOOLS

At our Garden Store in Niles we carry a select line of Garden Tools.

FOR CALIFORNIA SOIL, USE CALIFORNIA'S OWN PLANT FOOD

GAVIOTA

There is *one* plant food that is prepared especially for the needs of the soil peculiar to California. That fertilizer is GAVIOTA. Longest-lasting, most economical, it is ideal for your garden . . . and lawn . . . and purse.

PRICES

100-lb.	bag	$4.00
50-lb.	bag	2.50
25-lb.	bag	1.50
10-lb.	bag	.75
3-lb.	bag	.30

Our truck loaded for local delivery

Parcel Post Packing

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

Packing. No charges made for packing retail orders going to any part of the United States. We pack stock as lightly as possible, consistent, of course, with the distance it must travel. We assume no responsibility for the safe arrival of goods after they have been accepted by the carriers and found to be in good order.

Export Shipments. Charges are made covering cost of materials used in export packing. We also arrange at customers' expense when necessary for drayage, insurance, consular invoices, etc. Particular care is exercised in export packing and customers are assured that stocked shipped by us will arrive in good condition.

Inspection. Points of terminal inspection in several counties have been recently reduced in numbers, which may cause some delays in the deliveries of shipments. If the nearest point of inspection is mentioned in ordering we will gladly make shipment in care of your agricultural inspector with instructions to re-forward after inspection. This will greatly expedite delivery.

Errors. If any mistakes are made in filling orders we will cheerfully rectify them, but must respectfully request our customers to notify us within ten days after receipt of the goods.

Prices. Unless otherwise noted are for stock delivered at the postoffice, express or freight depot in Niles. Prices are subject to change without notice.

Remittances. All of our stock is sold for cash unless other arrangements are made. No order will be sent C. O. D. unless accompanied by one-quarter the amount of the order. On mail orders for less than $1.00 a 25c handling charge will be made.

Sales Tax. When remitting, customers must add to their orders the following amounts for

STATE SALES TAX: Orders from 15 to 49 cents, 1 cent tax; 50 cents to 83 cents, 2 cents tax; 84 cents to $1.16, 3 cents tax; $1.17 to $1.49, 4 cents tax; $1.50 to $1.83, 5 cents tax. For each $1.00 thereafter, 3 cents additional tax.

Auto Truck Delivery. We are in a position to make deliveries by truck to many parts of California. Charges for such services will be made as reasonable as possible. The advantage to our customers is that the cost of boxing, freight and cartage is saved, and in addition to this much more prompt delivery is assured at destination without the cost of re-handling.

Orders amounting to $5.00 or more will be delivered to points within a radius of 30 miles from Niles without charge if deliveries are made at our convenience. **On orders for less than $5.00 a delivery charge of 50c will be made.**

GUARANTEE. *The California Nursery Company will exercise care to have all stock true to name; nevertheless, it is understood and agreed that should any stock prove untrue to name, the California Nursery Company shall be liable only for the sum paid for the stock which may prove untrue, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.*

CALIFORNIA NURSERY COMPANY

Established 1865

George C. Roeding, Jr., President

SACRAMENTO SALESYARD
3149 Folsom Blvd.
Telephone Capitol 4790

MAIN OFFICE
Niles, California
Telephone Niles 134

BANKING REFERENCES:
Bank of America—Oakland, Calif.
Bank of Alameda Co.—Niles, Calif.

FRESNO SALESYARDS

Belmont and Thorne
Tel. Fresno 3-5327

3000 State Highway
Tel. Fresno 2-1515

MENLO PARK SALESYARD
Allied Arts Guild
Arbor Drive & Creek Road
Telephone Palo Alto 22124

MODESTO SALESYARD
Modesto-Crows Landing Highway
Telephone Modesto 1226

FRUIT TREE INDEX

	Page
Almonds	14
Apples	4
Apricots	5
Artichoke	21
Asparagus	21
Avocado	17
Blackberries	20
Boysen Berries	20
Cherries	6
Chestnuts	15
Citrus	16
Crab Apples	4
Currants	20
Fertilizers	79
Figs	13
Filberts	15
Gooseberries	20
Grapes	18-19
Grapefruit (Pomelo)	16
Guavas	17
June Buds	7
Kumquats	16
Lemons	16
Limes	16
Loganberries	20
Loquats	55
Nectar Peach	33
Nectarines	7
Olives	17
Oranges	16
Peaches	8-9-33
Pears	10
Pecans	15
Persimmons	17
Planting Distances	21
Plums	11
Pomegranates	13
Prunes	12
Quinces	13
Raspberries	20
Rhubarb	21
Sapotas	17
Sprayers	79
Sprays	79
Strawberries	20
Tangerines	16
Tree Protectors	16
Triple Budded Trees	13
Walnuts	14
Youngberries	20

INDEX ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

	Page
Abelia	50
Abies—Firs	26
Abutilon—Flowering Maple	50
Acacia—Wattle	50
Acer—Maple	68
Aesculus—Horse Chestnut	68
Ampelopsis	74
Andromeda—Pieris	51
Araucaria	26
Arbor Vitae—Thuya	32
Arbutus	51
Ash—Fraxinus	69
Aster	51
Aucuba	51
Australian Tea Tree	59
Azalea	51-65
Azara	51
Bamboos and Grasses	78
Banana Palm	77
Barberry—Berberis	51-52
Bay Tree	59
Beauty Bush—Kolkwitzia	66
Bedding Plants	78
Beech—Fagus	69
Berberis—Barberry	51-52
Betula—Birch	69
Bignonia—Trumpet Flower	74
Birch—Betula	69
Books	70
Boston Ivy—Ampelopsis	74
Bottle Brush—Callistemon	53
Bougainvillea	74
Bouvardia	52
Box—Buxus	52
Breath of Heaven—Diosma	55
Broom—Cytisus—Genista—Spartium	55-58
Bruckenthalia	52
Brunfelsia	52
Buddleia—Summer Lilac	52
Buxus—Boxwood	52
Caesalpinia—Bird of Paradise	65
California Evergreen Cherry	61
California Laurel	63
Callistemon—Bottle Brush	53
Calodendrum	53
Calycanthus	65
Camellia	53
Camphor Tree	54
Cantua	53
Carissa—Natal Plum	53
Carpenteria	53
Caryopteris	65
Cassia	53
Casuarina	53
Catalpa	69
Ceanothus—Wild Lilac	53
Cedrus—Cedar	26-27
Cephalotaxus	27
Ceratonia—St. John's Bread	54
Ceratostigma	54
Cercis—Redbud	71
Cestrum	54
Chamaecyparis	27-28
Chamaerops—Fan Palm	77
Choisya—Mexican Orange	54
Chorizema	54
Cinnamomum—Camphor	54
Cistus—Rock Rose	54
Clematis	74
Climbing and Trailing Plants	74-76
Climbing Fig—Ficus	74
Cocos	77
Coniferous Evergreens	26-32
Convolvulus	53
Coprosma	54
Coral Tree—Erythrina	66
Cordyline—Dracena	77
Cornus—Dogwood	54-65
Cortaderia—Pampas Grass	78
Cotoneaster	54
Crape Myrtle—Lagerstroemia	66
Crataegus—Hawthorn	71
Cryptomeria—Japanese Cedar	28
Cycas—Sago Palm	77
Chaenomeles—Quince	65
Cypress—Cupressus	28
Cytisus—Broom	55
Daphne	55
Dasylirion	77
Deciduous Shrubs	65-67
Deciduous Trees	68-70
Dendromecon	55
Deutzia	65
Diervilla—Weigela	66
Diosma	55
Distictus	74
Dogwood—Cornus	54-65
Douglas Fir	31
Dracena—Cordyline	77
Elaeagnus	55-66
Elm—Ulmus	70
English Laurel	59
Erica—Heather	55
Eriobotrya—Loquat	55
Erythrina—Coral Tree	66
Escallonia	55-56
Eucalyptus	56
Eugenia	56
Euonymus	56-57
Evergreen Trees and Shrubs	50-63
Export Department	25
Fagus—Beech	69
Fatsia	57
Feijoa—Guava	57
Fertilizers	78
Ficus	57-74
Fir—Abies	26
Flowering Fruit Trees	72-73
Flowering Maple	50
Flowering Quince	65
Flowering Trees	71-73
Forsythia—Golden Bell	66
Fraxinus—Ash	69
Fremontia	57
Fuchsia	57
Garrya	58
Gelsemium	74
Genista	58
Ginkgo—Maiden Hair Tree	69
Gladiolus	78
Gold Dust Plant—Aucuba	51
Golden Bell—Forsythia	66
Golden Chain—Laburnum	71
Goldflower—Hypericum	58
Grasses	78
Grevillea—Silk Oak	58
Grewia	58
Guava	61
Gum Trees—Eucalyptus	56
Hakea	58
Hardenbergia	75
Hawthorn—Crataegus	71
Heather—Erica	55
Hedera—Ivy	75
Helianthemum	58
Helleborus	58
Hemlock—Tsuga	32
Hibbertia	75
Hibiscus	58-66
Hoheria	58
Holly—Ilex	58-59
Honeysuckle—Lonicera	75
Horse Chestnut—Aesculus	68
Hydrangea	66
Hymenosporum	58
Hypericum	58
Ilex—Holly	58-59
Incense Cedar—Libocedrus	29
Ivy	75
Jacaranda	71
Jasminum—Jasmine	75
Juniperus—Juniper	29
Kalmia	59
Kennedya	75
Kentia Palms	77
Kerria	66
Kolkwitzia—Beauty Bush	66
Laburnum—Golden Chain	71
Lagerstroemia—Crape Myrtle	66
Lagunaria	59
Landscape Department	22-24
Lantana	59
Laurocerasus	59
Laurustinus	63
Laurus—Laurel	59
Lavatera	59
Lavendula—Lavender	59
Lawn Grass	78
Lawson Cypress	27
Leptospermum	59
Libocedrus	29
Ligustrum—Privet	59
Lilac—Syringa	67
Linden—Tilia	70
Lippia	66
Liquidambar—Sweet Gum	69
Liriodendron—Tulip Tree	69
Locust—Robinia	69
Lonicera—Honeysuckle	75
Loquat—Eriobotrya	55
Madrone—Arbutus	51
Magnolia	60-71
Mahonia	60
Maiden Hair Tree—Ginkgo	69
Mandevilla—Chile Jasmine	75
Maple—Acer	68
Matilija Poppy—Romneya	54
Maytenus	60
Melaleuca	60
Melia	69
Meratia	65
Mexican Orange—Choisya	54
Michelia	60
Mock Orange—Philadelphus	67
Monkey Puzzle—Araucaria	26
Mountain Ash—Sorbus	70
Musa Ensete	77
Myoporum	60
Myrtus—Myrtle	60
Nandina	60
Natal Plum—Carissa	53
Nerium—Oleander	60
New Zealand Flax—Phormium	78
Nolina	77
Nutmeg Tree	32
Oak—Quercus	62-69
Oleander—Nerium	60
Oregon Grape—Mahonia	60
Osmanthus—Sweet Olive	60
Palms	77
Pampas Grass—Cortaderia	78
Passiflora—Passion Vine	75
Peony	66
Pepper Tree—Schinus	63
Periwinkle—Vinca	67
Philadelphus—Mock Orange	67
Phoenix	77
Phormium—New Zealand Flax	78
Photinia—Toyon	60
Phyllostachys—Bamboo	78
Picea—Spruce	29-30
Pickeringea	61
Pimelia	61
Pinus—Pine	30
Pittosporum	61
Plane Tree—Platanus	69
Planting Instructions	21-49
Planting Suggestions	49
Pleroma—Princess Flower	61
Plumbago	75
Podocarpus	31
Polygala	61
Polygonum	75
Pomegranate—Punica	67
Populus—Poplar	69
Privet—Ligustrum	59
Prunus—Evergreen	61
Prunus—Flowering Varieties	72
Pseudotsuga—Douglas Fir	31
Psidium—Guava	61
Psoralea	61
Punica—Pomegranate	67
Pyracantha	61-62
Pyrus—Flowering Crabapple	73
Quercus—Oak	62-69
Raphiolepis	62
Redbud—Cercis	71
Redwood—Sequoia	31
Rhamnus	62
Rhododendron	62
Rhus	63
Rhynchospermum	75
Robinia—Locust	69
Rock Rose—Cistus	54
Romneya—Matilija Poppy	63
Roses	34-48
Rosmarinus	63
Sago Palm—Cycas	77
Salix—Willow	70
Sanseveria	77
Sarcococca	63
Schinus Molle—Pepper Tree	63
Sequoia—Redwood	31
Silk Oak—Grevillea	58
Snowball—Viburnum	67
Solanum	63-75
Sollya	76
Sophora	63
Sorbus	70
Spartium—Spanish Broom	63
Specimen Trees	64
Spirea	67
Sprays	78
Spruce—Picea	29
Standard Roses	47
St. John's Bread—Ceratonia	54
Sterculia—Bottle Tree	63
Stransvesia	63
Strawberry Tree—Arbutus	51
Streptosolon	76
Sweet Gum—Liquidambar	69
Sycamore—Platanus	69
Syringa—Lilac	67
Tamarix	67
Taxus—Yew	31
Tecoma	76
Texas Umbrella—Melia	69
Thunbergia	76
Thuya—Arbor Vitae	32
Tilia—Linden	70
Torreya—Nutmeg Tree	32
Toyon—Photinia	60
Trachycarpus	77
Trumpet Flower	74-76
Tsuga—Hemlock	32
Tulip Tree—Liriodendron	69
Ulmus—Elm	70
Umbellularia	63
Veronica	63
Viburnum	63-67
Vines	74-76
Vinca—Periwinkle	76
Virginia Creeper	74
Washingtonia—Fan Palm	77
Weigela—Diervilla	66
Willow—Salix	70
Wisteria	76
Yew—Taxus	31
Yucca	77